

[11th October 1928]

II

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of

(1) Return of officers ^a under the Government of Madras who held permanent appointments on the 1st April of each of the years 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928.

(2) Return of officers ^a under the Government of Madras who held ^e temporary, acting or probationary appointments on the 1st April of each of the years 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. THE PRESIDENT.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I have to announce to the House that I have appointed Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar as the Chairman of the Select Committee on Mr. Saldanha's Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act and the Mover of the Bill (Dr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi) as the Chairman of the Select Committee on Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi's Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926.”

IV

THE ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY BILL.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“Sir, I present the report ^b of the Select Committee on the Annamalai University Bill and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“I second it.”

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I will now put the Bill clause by clause to the vote of the House.

“The question is that clause 1 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was put and carried, and clause 1 was added to the Bill

Clause 2.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“Sir, in clause 2, sub-clause (c), for the first paragraph substitute the following :—

(c) “*Founder*” means the hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar and after him his son, Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar, and for all time after the lives of the said two persons, in respect of every vacancy, any adult male member chosen by the Chancellor from among the members of the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's family consisting of his other sons and his descendants tracing their descent through males, and if no such member exists or if one such exists and he does not consent to act as Founder, or if no such member is competent in the opinion of the Chancellor to act as Founder, then and until such a competent member comes into existence and is willing to act, or one who was not competent becomes competent, an adult male member of the said family chosen by the Chancellor from among the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's descendants tracing their descent from him through a female or females.”

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[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

"Mr. President, in the original Bill we had a definition of 'Founder' which some hon. Members in the Select Committee thought did not carry out the wishes of the Founder. In the provision in the original Bill, it was intended only to give the power of life-founders to Sir Annamalai Chettiyar and to his son Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar, and after that the Chancellor's discretion was not intended to be fettered by any such definition as suggested by the Select Committee now. I accepted the Select Committee's decision and the amendment was carried. The amendment I am now proposing carries out the same proposal. But I have been told that it is anomalous to define the term of Founder by means of the definition clause itself. This is provided for in another amendment I am going to suggest under clause 11, sub-clause (1). So, I hope hon. Members will have no objection to accept this amendment."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With your leave, I beg to move what I consider a purely drafting amendment. I want, Sir, that the provision with regard to the right to become the Founder, which is vested under certain contingencies in the descendants of the Founder through females, shall cease on the availability, the consent, and the appointment of a descendant through the male side by the Chancellor as the Founder, and it should be provided for in this very definition clause of Founder. I see my hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, has referred to this provision being found under section 11 of the Act. Yes. He has made that provision, Sir. I agree that the amendment which my hon. Friend has just now moved, in the place of the definition of the Founder as agreed to by the Select Committee, is important in three respects. First of all, it expressly provides that for all time after the lives of the said two persons the choice of the Founder by the Chancellor shall be confined to the members through male descent of this family. Then, it provides for the other sons of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar being a source from which the possible and eligible appointees may trace their descent to this family. And, thirdly, it also provides for the consent of the person who is to be appointed as Founder being obtained in advance. I agree to all these three points. But I put it to my hon. Friend that, as a matter of mere drafting, it is much better that we provide in this very clause itself which provides for the descent through the female line—it is not as if this particular clause does not refer to the appointment under certain contingencies of descendants through females—the circumstances under which that appointment will *ipso facto* cease."

"The amendment I am moving, Sir, is this—

'At the end of the amendment to the first paragraph by the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan *substitu'e* a comma for the full stop and *add* the following words:—

'Provided that as soon as any eligible member tracing descent from Sir Annamalai Chettiyar through males becomes available, consents to act and is chosen by the Chancellor, the member chosen from Sir Annamalai Chettiyars' descendants tracing descent through females shall ipso facto cease to be "Founder".'

"Sir, I am not advancing any argument in its favour, except saying that it is a mere matter of drafting. I consider that the acceptance of my amendment will make the definition complete and self-contained, and for that reason

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

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only, I am moving this amendment. I may add that the provision for life tenure for this appointee as Founder, I have made by another amendment, to be retained in clause 11. It is inappropriate in a clause in which we define the functions of this office that a part of it should contain provisions for his successor in office."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I second the amendment, Sir. After all it is only a verbal change. The Select Committee considered this point and thought that the definition might be full. Accordingly, the Minister has made it quite full as far as the first portion is concerned and all the doubts on that point have been removed. I would request the hon. Minister to accept the latter portion instead of putting it in another place. I think it is better that we try to be as unanimous as possible in these matters and, as there is no question of principle involved, I think it is better to adopt this wording."

11-30
a.m.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no objection to the amendment suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti; but I think it will be better if the following words were put in instead of Mr. Satyamurti's amendment :—

'Provided that in any case of a person who traces his descent from the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar through a female or females such person shall hold office only till a member of the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's family claiming through males is chosen by the Chancellor.'"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, if the hon. Minister accepts the position that the position for the reverter, as it were, of this office back to the male line the moment a person in that line is available and chosen by the Chancellor is to find a place here, I have no objection to the particular wording. My only difficulty is that I am not able to pronounce upon that wording, that not being available to me. But if however it is going to be retained here, I am agreeable to that amendment seeing that it has been the result of the expert advice of the Advocate-General."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—"Sir, I am sorry that Government should have thought it fit to rush through this Bill and at the same time bring in so many amendments at this late stage. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. Member object to the amendment or to the procedure adopted?"

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—"I oppose the amendment. If at this late hour of the day amendments after amendments come from Government, then what is the Select Committee for? I think that Government ought to have taken note of the changes that they contemplated and moved the amendments duly in the Select Committee itself and voted upon. Without adopting that course, now they want to rush through this Bill and at the same time bring in a number of amendments. We must frankly confess that we have not been able to give our due attention to the various provisions of the Bill and how far then amendments fit in to bring out the expressions of this House. It is therefore in the justness of things that I urge that the provisions in the Bill as decided upon by the Select Committee may be retained and if necessary an amending Bill may be brought forward after the measure has been tried for sometime. With these remarks, I oppose the amendment of the Government."

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Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, as one who took an active part in the proceedings of the Select Committee I should say that the idea in the definition of the word 'Founder' in the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee has not been in the least altered by the amendment which is now proposed by the hon. Minister. If there is any change in the idea, certainly hon. Members, like the hon. Member from Ganjam, have a right to complain. But the idea is retained and it is only a question of putting it in a clearer form as the hon. Member for the University has pointed out. I should therefore submit that to oppose it on the ground that the Bill is being rushed through is unjustifiable."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I now move that the following words be added to the amendment already moved by me :—

' Provided that in any case of a person who traces his descent from the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar through a female or females such person shall hold office only till a member of the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's family claiming through males is chosen by the Chancellor. '"

Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment is for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, I have no desire to obstruct in any manner the passing of this Bill. I have the greatest regard for the munificence of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, but before a definition of the word 'Founder' is accepted by the House, I should like to have some information from the hon. the Chief Minister. In the preamble of the Bill we are told that a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will be in order in discussing the merits of the clause after the amendment is disposed of and when the clause is for the consideration of the House. The only question now for the consideration of the House is the amendment of the hon. Minister and I shall give an opportunity to the hon. Member to discuss the merits of the clause."

" I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister as further amended by him."

The amendment with the further amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister to paragraph 1 of sub-clause (c) was put and carried.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move that in the second paragraph of sub-clause (c), in line three after the word, 'family' the word 'and' be inserted, and that in line eight for the words, 'and his descendants tracing descent from him' the words 'and those tracing descent from the said Ramanathan Chettiyar' be substituted."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Clause 2 as amended is for the discussion of the House."

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* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, I have no desire to stand in the way of this Bill passing into law, nor have I any desire to question the rights that this Bill desires to give to the Founder. But before I give my consent to this particular clause I desire to know how exactly matters stand, so that we may be informed before we go on with this particular Bill. It has been said that Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, has agreed with the Local Government to hand over certain institutions together with all the properties and further to give a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs. I want to know exactly if the Rs. 20 lakhs have been paid to the Government and also whether the properties spoken of in this clause have been valued and if they have been valued I should like also to have a detailed estimate that must have been prepared for the Government."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, with regard to the first question put by my hon. Friend from Kurnool, I may tell the House now that Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, has invested Rs. 20 lakhs in the latest Government of India loan and has handed over the security to the Secretary to Government in the Law Department. It will afterwards be handed over to the person who will be entitled to manage the securities on behalf of the University. With regard to the valuation of the buildings, etc., no valuation has been made for this purpose; but I can tell my hon. Friend that roughly these properties, including the Government grants that have been given for the purpose of the buildings, etc., of the Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, would amount, taking their face valuation, to 12 or 15 lakhs of rupees."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am very sorry that a non-official Member from this side of the House should put a question that raises unpleasant questions. I am glad in one way that my hon. Friend raised it. For we have not only this munificent donation of Rs. 20 lakhs and of the properties worth about Rs. 15 lakhs in the buildings and the equipment of the Sri Minakshi College, but we have also got a High School at Chidambaram with buildings, equipment and an endowment which will serve as a feeder to this University. The buildings, etc., of the school are worth about Rs. 5 lakhs. His elder brother has by a very large donation helped to provide water-supply to the town. I do not want to mention the various other members of the family who have given large sums of money for establishing various institutions in the town and for the renovation of the sacred edifices of the place. They have spent tens of lakhs. They have also established in their own place in Ramnad district hospitals equipped on modern lines. There are also many other munificent endowments. The Madras University Act made a provision to attract private munificence and the only person who has till now become a life member by making a large endowment to the University is the hon. Sir Annamalai Chettiyar."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I raised no objection to it. I merely put that question to get information so that the public may be assured. I do not understand why the hon. Member should refer to hospitals in Ramnad and other instances."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member does not object to the definition of 'Founder' finding a place in the Bill! Therefore I now put the clause as amended to the vote of the House."

The clause as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

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Clause 3.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Clause 3 is for the consideration of the House."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—
'that in sub-clause (a) (i), after the word 'technology' the word 'commerce' be inserted.'

"This is a very small amendment and I hope the Government will accept it. It is not even necessary to provide for this faculty at once. But let it be put as one of the objects of the university. This university is in a large measure due to the munificence of the great Nagarathar gentleman who is one of the members of that community who owe their wealth chiefly to commerce. I therefore urge that commerce must be one of the subjects which the University should encourage when funds are available."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I am very sorry to have to oppose the amendment. We must consider the circumstances that exist in a particular place before we try to widen the definition as my hon. Friend seeks to do. Commerce is a subject which has to be learnt practically, and there must be a place where students taking their degrees in commerce could go and apprentice themselves and learn practically the business of commerce."

"Chidambaram is not exactly the place which is well-noted for commercial activities or for the existence of big commercial houses. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar : 'Make it one.') My hon. Friend shouts 'make it one.' Things are not made simply because you define them in the Act or legislation. Things are made according as the locality is suited for the purposes for which people want to settle down there. Under these circumstances, I do not think it is necessary to introduce this word in this Act at all. I oppose the amendment."

11-45
a.m.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Sir, I am really surprised at the arguments of the hon. the Chief Minister. I do not know what claim can be made on behalf of Chidambaram for its suitability to teach technology. If Chidambaram is suitable for the study of technological subjects, I am sure it must be equally suitable for the study of commerce. When we are founding a University, there is nothing particularly harmful in having the objects as wide as we may wish, for this simple reason; if circumstances arise when commerce may be introduced into the University and when it may be taught, there must be room enough for that in the Act for imparting education in that particular branch of learning. I do not see how there can be any objection to that coming under the purposes of the University. The purposes may not be carried out just immediately or even in the near future, say in five years or ten years. But, if there should come a time when they can be carried out suitably, I do not know why the University should be precluded from imparting instruction in a particular branch of education. I therefore feel it my duty to support the amendment moved by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, may I appeal to my hon. Friend not to press this amendment? My reasons are these: assuming for one moment that you do want this University to make provision for higher teaching and research in commerce also, I put it to him and those who think with him that the wording of section 3 (a), sub-clause (i), does not prohibit the

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inclusion of commerce as a branch of learning when the University may think fit to introduce it, because the wording is 'to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit including professional studies and technology.' It is open to the authorities of the University as and when they think that there are facilities for including commerce as one of the branches of learning to have that subject taught. It is not expressly mentioned here, I take it, because this Bill does not concede that, at the present moment; yet it is possible to institute higher learning and research in commerce.

"Moreover, Sir, if you look at the preamble of this Act, you will find that the object of the University is to encourage higher education and research in the Tamil districts of the Presidency of Madras. While I am for spreading the elementary, secondary and even collegiate knowledge of commerce in our Tamil districts, I do not think it will be argued for a moment that either the elementary, or secondary or collegiate education in commerce has already so far advanced as to demand that a teaching and residential University—and that almost in the very first instance—should provide for higher education and research in commerce. It seems to me, Sir, that it should be left more to the federal and affiliated Universities or to the colleges and schools to provide for the earlier courses of education in commerce before we venture on the somewhat ambitious project—if I may so venture to call it—of insisting on a teaching and residential University instituting courses of study in higher teaching and research in commerce.

"Moreover, Sir, we have to remember that at present in Chidambaram higher studies are being imparted in English, Tamil and Sanskrit subjects. Let the University concentrate itself upon higher education, study and research in those subjects and then it will be time enough to take up commerce. (A voice: 'Why technology?') I am asked 'why technology.' I entirely agree with my hon. Friend that even that is superfluous to me. I hope I am not giving out the secrets of the Select Committee. I was not for the inclusion of that word in the Select Committee. But the hon. the Chief Minister, I take it, for the sake of peace agreed to the inclusion of the word 'technology'. But may I appeal to my hon. Friends that one mistake never did nor will justify another? If the inclusion of 'technology' is a mistake, since there is no amendment to omit it, let us allow sleeping dogs lie. Why add to the mistake by including 'commerce' again, unless we want to have a satisfaction that we have rendered and discharged our duties by the commercial development of our country by compelling the hon. the Minister or the University to include the word 'commerce' in the Chidambaram University Act? I yield to none in my desire to promote the commercial prosperity of my country. But I am yet to learn, Sir, that, without removing all those great shackles which are now lying heavily on our commercial development, by merely inserting the word 'commerce' in the Chidambaram University Act, we are going to promote it. I do hope therefore that those who feel very keenly that the commercial development of this country should be promoted, will see that it is not necessary to cumber this Act with a provision for higher teaching and research in commerce, and will be content with the inclusion of the word 'technology' whatever it may or may not mean. I am yet to know the comprehensive definition of the word 'technology' excepting that it connotes to most of us, according to mere acquaintance, any subject from shorthand, typewriting to commercial navigation or commercial geography or the

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manufacture of great steam engines or aeroplanes. I do not know what exactly that word means in this Act, but whatever it does mean or does not mean, I beg of my hon. Friends not to insist upon the inclusion of the word 'commerce' and thus obscure the real object for which this University is being created, viz., the promotion of higher education and research of a literary kind in English, Tamil and Sanskrit subjects which, I think, is the real object with which this University ought to be welcomed."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, I am somewhat pleased to hear the hon. the Member for the University saying that there is ample provision in the Act for imparting teaching in commerce and industry. But, we, exponents of teaching modern methods of higher commercial education, would like to make that implication definite and express. I think it is in Madras that the question of teaching higher education in commerce is being treated with step-motherly aloofness. It is the practice now in all the Indian and foreign Universities to promote instruction in higher commercial education. I do not see any reason why the subject of commerce and industry should not be included as a subject fit for the creation of a faculty in commerce in the Annamalai University."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the amendment moved by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore. At the time of the introduction of this Bill, objection was raised that there were already a large number of colleges teaching arts and sciences. Some hon. Members wanted that provision should be made for commercial education. It is a surprise to me to be told by the hon. Member for the University that he wants this University to be purely an institution for research and higher learning in arts, oriental languages and English. I am now glad that this amendment has been brought forward by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore. While we are willing to teach 'technology', I do not see why commerce could not be taught. I think the objection put forward by the hon. the Chief Minister that Chidambaram is not a commercial centre and that it is not a convenient place for 'commerce' being taught is not a satisfactory one. I think it can be taught in a place which is not a commercial centre. I think that for apprenticeship the students may easily go to a place which is suitable. I support the amendment brought forward by Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I strongly support my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Did not the hon. Member second the motion of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar? (Laughter.) I do not think the hon. Member can speak again."

* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Sir, I rise to oppose the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar. I quite agree that ornamental and academic type of education is overdone and commercial bias should be given to the three grades of education—primary, secondary and university. I also agree that education that does not enable a man to earn a square meal a day is not worth having. Commercial education ought to be taught in schools first. I dare say it need not be taught in a unitary type of university as the Annamalai University, and we should build from the bottom and not from the top. Even if 'technology' has been included by mistake,

[Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja]

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it is no good making two mistakes by including 'commerce' and industry' also. For these reasons, I oppose the amendment."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am surprised at the speech of the hon. Member for the University. I never thought that my hon. Friend was anxious to produce more pandits. We are suffering from having a large number of pandits in this country. The only thing we want in this University or any other University is special technological and commercial education. If we want to satisfy ourselves by producing pandits, it will do us no good. I never thought my hon. Friend, the Member for the University was capable of making a bureaucratic speech. Perhaps coming events cast their shadows before. I thought he was good only as a critic. I never thought that he was an expert in making bureaucratic speeches. He says that the word 'technology' also is superfluous and that it may be taken out. The hon. Member said that professional studies included technology also and asked why 'technology' had been included there. It was because many hon. Members were against this Bill if 'technology' was not included. One particular friend of mine told me that we should oppose this Bill because it did not do any good except producing more pandits. It was stated that this University did not provide for technological courses worth mentioning; in order to satisfy those hon. Members, the word 'technology' was introduced. I should be glad if 'commerce' also is introduced here because, if not now, at a future time some courses in commerce may be introduced.

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noon.

"The argument of the hon. the Chief Minister that Chidambaram is not a proper place for the study of commerce cannot be very much appreciated. When such courses are given in certain universities, if the students cannot be given practical training there, they are sent to places where such training is available. That is not an obstacle at all in the way. We were asked why we should take particular care to see that 'technology and commerce' are provided for. My hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, said that we were not very much advanced in this branch of science (commerce) at all. It is only on account of that fact we are suffering now. It is true that there are other shackles that should be removed. If we want to advance, we should not wait till those shackles are removed. They may be removed any moment, but this knowledge cannot be acquired in a minute. Therefore, Sir, I support the amendment, and I also beg the hon. Members of this House through you, Sir, to support it as it is a very important amendment. This munificence is due, we may remember, to the results of commerce, and we should really support this amendment if we are to pay any regard to the particular subject which has enabled Sir Annamalai Chettiyar to make such an endowment."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya—"Mr. President, Sir, it is certainly painful to differ very much from my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, the Member for the University; but I am sorry I could not follow him or his logic. We have already got here 'technology'. According to him, technology includes commerce. I do not know if 'professional studies' does not include technology and commerce. What is the harm in specifying that which, according to him, is included there? Sir, many of us were doubtful, when the Government wanted to rush through this Annamalai University Bill, as to the utility of such a University when the Madras University is already giving a lot of its time and money to the development of Tamil culture and literature. In the Calcutta University you have got the Science Academy;

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and a lot of time and a lot of funds, both from munificent private donors and from Government and the University are set apart for research work in science and for the advancement of science and technological study. We very much expected that Government having committed themselves to an expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs and with future commitments—no one knows what they will be—would think of devoting a good portion of the amount available for the development of science and technical studies, in which this province is very much lacking. Without paying any consideration to that aspect of the question, my hon. Friend now comes forward and fights even against the inclusion of commerce. After all, all the subjects may or may not be taken up by the University, as that will depend upon funds available. We are now starting a University with only about Rs. 60 lakhs of which only Rs. 40 lakhs is ready money. I do not know how the normal expenditure of the University could be met out of the interest on this amount. The Hindu University was started at a cost of about a crore of rupees, and after working for a few years, we see that appeals were being made for another Rs. 25 lakhs. My Friend, the hon. the Minister for Education, wants to have a University live on the corpus of a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs. Well, I will wait and see how it will meet its normal expenditure without further commitments on the part of the Government, besides its recurring grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs. And if you are really going to make further commitments, I do not see any reason why technology and commerce should not be given their due place in the University. This is a University started mainly through the munificence of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, a merchant prince. I should think that is the very reason why commerce and industrial education should be given an important place in a University with which his name is to be associated. For all these reasons, I strongly support the motion of my Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, and I request the hon. Members of this House to support it."

MR. RAMANATH GOENKA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I stand here to support the motion of my Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar. I am surprised to see Mr. Satyamurti opposing this amendment and the hon. the Minister for Education also opposing it. Sir, we are told that there is a lot of unemployment in the Presidency, that the cry of unemployment is everywhere and that graduates are going from door to door and offering themselves for employment on Rs. 30 or Rs. 40. But if you want a B.Com. or an I.Com. in Madras, you cannot get one even for Rs. 250 or Rs. 300. If there is any necessity for giving education at all, it is only in respect of giving education in commerce and industry and not giving mere academical education. As a matter of fact, it would have been more appropriate for a business man like Sir Annamalai Chettiyar to start a University where commercial and industrial subjects alone would be taught; but as he has not thought it proper to do so, there is no harm in including commerce and industry now; on which I suppose the life and death of India mostly depends. Mr. President, I do not expect any of the Members of this hon. House to oppose this motion if he has any regard for safeguarding the interests of India. Commerce and industry are the only two things on which India can prosper, and it is not in imparting mere academical education that the growth of India lies. If we go into the history of India, we will see that the British Government who are now here as a Government, came here in the first instance, only as commercial people and not as a Government. If there is anything most needed in India at the present day, it is in my opinion a sound education in commerce and industry.

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Hence, Sir, I support the motion of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar and oppose the views expressed by Mr. Satyamurti with all the emphasis I can command."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I now move that the question be put."

* Mr. W. O. WRIGHT :—" Sir, I do not like the idea of the hon. Member for the University visualizing the establishment of a Faculty of Commerce in the new University, imparting education in such elementary subjects as commercial geography or shorthand and typewriting. But I do think it is absolutely necessary to initiate a faculty of commerce, so as to enable the University to impart education in such advanced subjects as economics, currency, exchange, commercial practice, etc., which will equip the students of this faculty with knowledge of the higher branches of commerce and fit them to become captains of industry; for knowledge of these subjects are essential for the organization of great industries and management of large commercial undertakings. I therefore support the amendment moved by Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, will forgive me if I oppose him on this point. The University is founded by a commercial magnate and we expect all the other Nagarathars, the Sourastras, the Nadars and all the other commercial communities to contribute their mite to this University. If the word 'commerce' is not to be included, I do not want to have a University at all. We must have a University which will be really useful to all the people. The only difficulty with the Madras University is that it has shut out a lot of people who are prepared to take up commercial subjects, and that is the reason why we now see graduates going from door to door ready to be employed at Rs. 15 and Rs. 20. On the other hand, Sir, if the gentlemen who are administering the University of Madras have only included commerce, I am sure they would have taken one of the most important steps to raise the value of the graduates. We have now a plethora of Sanskrit and Tamil scholars and their pay is very poor. If we advertise to-day for a pandit's post in the University, you will see that we get hundreds of applications. But what is the rare commodity we want? We want people engaged in commerce, to improve our industries. We want captains of industries. I therefore think the hon. Members of this House will vote unanimously in favour of the amendment of my hon. Friend from Coimbatore."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I propose in this matter to give my vote in support of the hon. the Chief Minister; but may I say that I propose to do so, not with reference to any convention as to the relations between the Reserved half of the Government and the Transferred? It seems to me that there is a misapprehension which found its origin in the speech of the hon. Member for Coimbatore when he moved his amendment, i.e., to include the word 'commerce' and that some of the speakers in support of it thought that they would thereby ensure the foundation of a faculty of commerce in the Annamalai University."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As a matter of personal explanation, Sir. That is exactly where the hon. the Finance Member is making a mistake. The two things are quite different, and I have given

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amendments in regard to both. The carrying of this amendment does not imply the establishment of a faculty of commerce in the University. There are clear distinctions."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think that constitutes a personal explanation at all."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" May I say, Sir, that I only said that the idea found its origin in the speech of the hon. Member for Coimbatore? I did not say that he held that view but it does seem to me that the impression has grown that if you insert this word 'commerce' you will thereby ensure the foundation of a Faculty of Commerce in the Annamalai University. And there I entirely agree with the hon. Member for the University that there is a misapprehension. (Laughter.) I wish I could agree with him oftener—and may I say it is in his speeches on matters educational that I listen to him with the greatest pleasure? I think he is entirely right in saying that the whole matter has arisen out of—and I quite agree with him there also—the unfortunate inclusion of 'professional studies' and 'technology' in the definition of those subjects to which the university may direct its attention. Where is the necessity to include 'professional studies' I ask? We have several professional colleges in various localities, and I take it that the study of law also comes under 'professional studies.' Is that to be excluded from being one of the branches of learning? I always understood that the study of law was a branch of learning and that those who follow it regard it as the greatest branch of learning. But having made this mistake of including 'professional studies,' why should we stop with the inclusion of 'commerce'? Why not 'aviation' if you will, or anything else? But we are here dealing with what seems to me to be a question involving the real scope and origin of this University. It has, as we all know, arisen out of the benevolence of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar; but its origin does not derive from this Bill; it has its foundation in the existing institution at Chidambaram which Sir Annamalai Chettiyar promoted with reference to certain well-defined aims which are stated in the preamble to this Bill. The main object was to impart education in English, Tamil and Sanskrit studies, that is to say, in what are called the Humanities. Now the whole point amounts to this: when this College at Chidambaram and this University have been founded with this intention by the Founder, should that by the insertion of certain words in the Act be converted into a scientific University, a University the main purpose of which will be the development, not of the humanities, but of scientific and professional subjects? Well, no doubt that is one possible course; but is it in consonance with the ideas of the Founder of this University? As I have said, the mere insertion of the word 'commerce' will not in the least produce the effect which hon. Members desire, any more than the insertion of the word 'aviation' would result in aviation being one of the subjects to which this University will devote its special attention. But, it seems to me that it will in a manner indicate a conflict of opinion between this House and the Founder of the University to be. Of course this clause expressly lays down, 'for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit'; and I think it would be unfortunate if in the passage of this Bill through this House an indication were to be given to the future University that this House differed from the views and intentions of the Founder of this University and wished in this indirect manner to give to the future University authorities a sort of indication that

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it had, so far as it lay in its power, to go contrary to the wishes and intentions of the Founder. I yield to no one in my desire to see commerce and industry prosper in this country, and I am convinced that the necessary corollary of that is the development of the higher studies on all matters that affect commerce and industry. Sometimes, I think, there is perhaps too little known of political science and political economy of this country. There is however certain provision in the existing Madras University for the study of such valuable subjects in all their bearings on commerce and industry, and I should be very glad indeed to see the study of allied subjects which have an abstract or even a more concrete bearing on commerce and industry fostered. But, I think, it would be a great pity if at the outset of our discussions on this Bill we were, in this matter, to indicate that the views of this House and the views of those who are responsible for bringing forward the proposal for the foundation of this University, were antagonistic. The insertion of this amendment will have no effect and confer no benefit on commerce, but it will, I fear, have an unfortunate effect which I myself would very much deprecate and deplore."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Mr. President, I shall be very sorry if the best of the Universities, that is being founded now with the munificence of a merchant prince, will only be intended to produce pandits in Tamil. Of course, in the preamble it is stated 'for the encouragement of higher education and research,' but it does not restrict to education of a literary type and to research only in Tamil and Sanskrit languages. Though I believe in the importance of vernaculars for the future democracy of our country, we should have learning in colleges to educate people for the good of our future generations. There is no use of producing merely literary men who cannot earn their livelihood and become self-respecting citizens. Particularly, when such a large and grand gift, probably the largest gift that India has seen in the field of education and especially when such a thing is coming from a commercial and banking house of the reputation of Sir Annamalai's family, why commerce, industry and technology and all such things should be closed from that university, I cannot understand. Even in the Minakshi College which he has opened and which he is managing, there is science in the Secondary and Intermediate and B.A. classes. Of course, that science can be developed in its higher aspects of research. So, applied science and commerce and industry should not be excluded. I therefore think that it would be a pity if these subjects are excluded from this university."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB :—"Mr. President, Sir, in regard to what the hon. Mr. Moir has said and what the Minister has also indicated, I should like to lay a few facts before this House. If there are really going to be no technological studies in the new University, then this 20 or 27 lakhs of rupees that are going to be proposed to be paid by the Government from out of the public treasury, will be a criminal waste (hear, hear). Neither the Government, nor the Minister, nor the Finance Member, has made out a case for a new University of the type they want to start at Chidambaram. If the benevolent gentleman who comes forward with 20 lakhs is anxious to have a college of Sanskrit or a college of Oriental studies, let him have it with his 20 lakhs, or 30 or 40 lakhs which he has at his disposal. Why should the Government go to his aid and pay 27 lakhs or 30 lakhs with a recurring grant of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for the increase of which there is still some agitation. Mr. President, I am convinced that the University of Madras is more than enough to cater to the

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so-called educational needs of the Presidency. It has produced and has from year to year been producing a large number of graduates who have not contributed to the industrial or economic development of this country; nor are they capable of doing so. There is no doubt that a large number of graduates in Arts in all branches have been produced, but the university as such has not contributed to the well-being and the industrial growth of the country. The cry all round is that we should develop in the economic, industrial and in the higher scientific researches and also in the establishment of new mechanical and other centres of industry. I should submit that after some agitation the Engineering College at Madras was established a few years ago and it was hoped at the time that it would really cater to the needs of mechanical and engineering departments. But, unfortunately, the Engineering College at Madras, as is also the case with such colleges in other big centres in the country, has never produced really mechanical engineers, but has produced only men to be employed in the Public Works Department. Apart from the Public Works Department, the graduates in engineering produced by the Engineering colleges have had no opening. So also the great school at Bombay, to which our students are sent from year to year, the Victoria Technical Institute, has proved in the eyes of many experts to be a failure, owing to the fact that no higher chemistry is taught there. That being the case, Mr. President, I do not see, why the Government should come forward to establish another university with no benefit to the well-being of the country except producing some pandits in Tamil and Sanskrit. Mr. President, if the Government is going to give 27 or 30 lakhs with a recurring grant, they must be able to show what will be the benefit of these 27 lakhs which they are going to spend from out of the public treasury. No doubt the Minister has been saying that there is immense benefit in the shape of a unitary and residential university. Is the Government going to waste its funds in merely creating a residential and unitary university which is going to confine itself to teaching the humanities? If that is going to be the case, Mr. President, I will oppose the whole Bill. If the Government is going to make, if not to-day, on some future occasion, ample provision for the establishment of technological studies and also for the faculties of Industry and Commerce, there is absolutely no use for this university. Let Sir Annamalai start and make that University a university of his own for Sanskrit, Tamil and for the teaching of English. Mr. President, in these days, it has become an acknowledged fact which no one can deny, that our children, have begun to look upon the avocations of their fathers with contempt. They do not go back to agriculture, they do not go back to trade, they do not go back to commerce, they do not go back to industries, because there are no openings and also the present system of education that is taught to our boys and girls creates a sort of distaste, disrespect and disregard to the avocations of their parents. Are we going to promote this sort of temperament and ideas in the minds of the children that are going to be sent to the schools? There is no attempt at changing either the policy of the Government in this Presidency, nor is there any attempt at changing the present system of education that is being imparted. For these reasons, Mr. President, I strongly support the motion of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish only to make one remark with reference to the remarks made by the hon. the Finance Member. I met Sir Annamalai Chettiyar and I found

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that he himself has no objection to the inclusion of technology and commerce. But there is a feeling in the country that we do not want very much further development of academic education, but rather that we should develop technology and commerce. He said he had not the least objection if the House thinks necessary to have this. I have therefore much pleasure in supporting the amendment of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, in spite of the great vehemence with which many hon. Friends have said in favour of commerce, I feel that I am still unconvinced about the necessity for its inclusion. If my hon. Friends after reading through the Bill cannot find out that the real object of the Founder of the University is mainly intended for developing and fostering the humanities, I am surprised. Moreover, in spite of the fact that there is no impediment, if there is no need for the encouragement of commerce, both from the wording of this sub-clause (1) and in a further clause 19, it will be found that there is no necessity at all for the inclusion of the word 'commerce.' None of my hon. Friends, I think, is of the opinion that knowledge in commerce is no learning, and if they mean to say that all sorts of learning, professional and technological, should be included, there is a greater difficulty of finding out the importance of the University. The wording of the clause is 'including professional studies and technology.' Since the two subjects are included, why not include commerce? There may also be many more subjects which in the opinion of many hon. Members are more essential for the real development of the country. On that score, I see no reason why commerce also should be included here. Anyhow, taking the intention of the Founder and considering the object of the Bill, the inclusion of commerce is, I believe, quite at variance. I have no complaint with my hon. Friends if they think that there is no necessity for such a university as it is intended both by the Founder and the Government, and if they think that the investment of so much of public funds on such a university in the present condition of the country is not justified. All that they should do is to oppose the starting of such a university and not to try to include the word 'commerce' here and be satisfied with it. From the intentions of the Bill I clearly see, whether we include the word or not, this university is not going to be either a technological or a commercial or a professional university. Even if the word 'commerce' is included, it will not in any way help the development of commercial education in this country, and I entirely agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, in saying that it is quite unnecessary; and I oppose the amendment of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

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* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, much has been said in favour of the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, and I do not want to detain the House long. Sir, in these days of economic distress when we see that every community is struggling for existence, I think it is in the fitness of things that commerce must find a place in the university which is going to be started and is going to become an accomplished fact, within the next few days. Sir, commerce, as has been said by some of my hon. Friends, goes a long way to improve the economic condition of the people, and I think it is high time that we also should have it taught in a university of this nature. So, I strongly support the amendment."

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MR. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am glad that after all I have been able to catch your eye. I submit that we have been halting in this section far too long. Those that opposed the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, have so far adduced only two reasons, that Sir Annamalai Chettiyar never intends and does not mean to help commerce in this university, and that it would be a bad indication that this House should introduce this amendment in the University Act, that is going to be. These are the two reasons which are emphasized, specially by the hon. the Finance Member."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I never said that Sir Annamalai Chettiyar was opposed to the introduction of these subjects. I place no boundary to the extent to which a university can carry on the pursuit or the advancement of knowledge. I was dealing with the Bill as the initiation of a new university and asking the House not to depart from the lines on which, as appears from the provisions of the Bill, that university has been initiated. As I have said, I place no bounds to the sphere of learning or the extent and number of subjects for which in due course this university may provide in the future."

MR. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I thank my hon. Friend, the Finance Member, for the explanation he has given, and I am glad that he placed no bounds on the immense possibilities which the university can achieve. And if this university is only or mainly to be a university of the sort it is intended to be in the words of the hon. the Finance Member, then, Sir, all of us who have to vote on this will pause before we do so. We thought that Sir Annamalai Chettiyar who is the outcome of commerce"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating the arguments already advanced."

MR. P. ANJANEYULU :—" No, Sir, I am not repeating. I won't traverse the ground that has been traversed already by other members. If the Founder is not unwilling and if the scope of this University Bill is merely for teaching humanities, or humanitarian subjects, then we shall pause before we vote on the point whether such a university is really required or not. On the other hand, Sir, this section gives the purposes and powers of the university, so that if the university should think fit, it may impart instruction in such branches of learning as it may think fit including professional studies and technology. There are other friends who in opposing the amendment of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar suggested that technological or professional studies, either or both, may include commerce also. In that case, by the inclusion of the word 'commerce,' we lose nothing. We are not going all at once to have a faculty of commerce. On the other hand, this is what I may call an enabling clause, defining the purposes of the university and giving powers to the university that is to be brought into being, one of such powers being that it may constitute a faculty of commerce also. The whole country and most of the hon. Members of this House are inclined to have studies in commerce and technology more than in arts and sciences. Such being the case, I would appeal to hon. Members that they may allow this after all harmless amendment to go forward and not to tarry long on this as the framers are anxious that it should be passed ere long."

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Mr. K. KORI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I feel that the House has spent a good deal of time on this more or less innocuous amendment which could have been easily allowed to have been passed. But, Sir, it really gives us an opportunity of finding out what really is the aim of the Founders in founding this university which is encouraged by the Government. It has to a certain extent justified the misgivings of some of us who thought that Sir Annamalai Chettiyar would have been to a certain extent better advised if he had directed this munificence of his in founding a purely technological and commercial institution. However, I am not one of those who complain that there is no necessity for founding a university of this kind. Sir, as the preamble clearly says, the main object of this Bill is to found a teaching and residential university. So far as that system is concerned, it is altogether distinct from the present Madras University, and if this experiment of a purely teaching and residential university is to be tried, I do not see why this House should not give an opportunity to the great munificence of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar. However, I do not see why we should quarrel over the addition of this word 'commerce.' After all, it seems to depend a good deal on the money available for this university. The amount of money that is now available is quite insufficient, if branches of technology and commerce are started. A good deal depends on the future endowments either of private persons or of the Government. I am one of those who also think that Chidambaram may not be the place quite suitable for starting technological and commercial studies. Undoubtedly, of course, pure commercial subjects could be taught at any place. But if we could really find a place where not only theory can be taught, but if that theory can be combined with practice, it would certainly be much better. If there is necessity for teaching commercial and technological subjects in every university, I do not believe that either the Founder or the future Governments would stand in the way of starting such subjects in the universities. But, however, as things stand at present, if this university is to be confined mainly to the teaching of higher learning in pure humanities as the hon. the Finance Member put it, if this university is to be founded for this purpose, I do not see why a commercial and technological bias should not be given to the Madras University. That will be a direction in which the future Government may move. If it is the intention of the Government and the Founder that this university is mainly to be confined to the subject of humanities, I do not think we should quarrel over it. I believe in the Madras University subjects such as commerce, banking, technology, can be much better taught than in the University of Chidambaram. If the Government are willing to add the subject of pure commerce, there is no objection. But for some reason or other, whether financial or otherwise, they are passive. I do not see why on that account we should stand in the way of allowing this clause to be passed. What I say is this. Facts being as they are at present, there may not be any necessity for starting technological studies at more than one place at present. There may not be funds available. After all, this 20 or 40 lakhs is not enough for a technological institution. If a commercial institution is to be founded a large amount of money has to be found, and such large amount of money will be better spent at Madras than at Chidambaram. Madras is a place with many commercial firms, and we can combine theory and practice, and when there is necessity for more than one place where commercial and technological subjects have to be taught, I suppose there ought not to be any difficulty in

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coming to this House and changing if necessary the concerned clause in the Act. After all, if money is available pure science can be taught, and any amount of money can be spent. The country needs not only technological and commercial institutes but also institutes for higher research and pure science which can easily be opened at Chidambaram. Therefore, I do not see why we should quarrel over this question."

* Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I gave an amendment on the 25th of last month on this clause 3 (a) (i) that after the word 'fit' in the place of the word 'including' the words 'giving due prominence to' be substituted, thus making the clause read 'For instruction in such branches of learning as the university may think fit *giving due prominence to* professional studies and technology.' But, unfortunately, Sir, I was not able to come here on the 4th of this month when the discussion took place on this subject in the select committee. We know fully well that thousands of graduates are produced every year. And wherever you go, you can find at the entrance of the commercial firms a board with the words 'No vacancy.' They put such notice boards to avoid the trouble of these writing machines without the least commercial knowledge. Now, they want to produce pandits and munshis. Why do they want pandits and munshis? Are they paid properly? They are not paid more than Rs. 25 or Rs. 30. There is already a cry that the pay of the pandits and munshis should be increased, but we have not considered their claims till now. As Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar said, the Founder himself has no objection to include the word 'commerce,' and in such a case I do not think the Government will press their objection. With these words, I strongly support the amendment of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I move an adjournment of the debate on this Bill for three months till we ascertain the intentions of the Founder."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has not handed over to me his motion. He is not in order in moving it."

The amendment was then put to the vote and declared lost. Some hon. Members demanded a poll which was accordingly taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
2. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
3. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
4. " W. O. Wright.
5. " C. B. T. Congreve.
6. " V. Ramjee Rao.
7. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
8. " P. Anjaneyulu.
9. " J. A. Saldanha.
10. " Abdul Hamid Khan.
11. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
12. " G. Harisarvottama Rao.
13. " K. V. R. Swami.
14. K. P. V. S. Muhamad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
15. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.

16. Mr. C. Obi Reddi.
17. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
18. " C. Ramasomayajulu.
19. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
20. Sriman Biswathnath Das Mahasayo.
21. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
22. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
23. " K. Koti Reddi.
24. " L. K. Tulasiram.
25. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
26. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
27. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
28. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
29. " R. Nagan Gowda.

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Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 28. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 29. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 30. " S. Venkiah. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 31. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 5. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 32. The Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 33. Mr. F. E. Corley. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur C. V. Ananthakrishna Ayyar. | 34. " W. E. Smith. |
| 8. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 35. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 36. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 10. " C. A. Souther. | 37. The Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| 11. " S. H. Slater. | 38. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 12. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 39. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 13. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 40. " K. R. Karant. |
| 14. " V. Ch. John. | 41. " K. Chavadi Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayar. | 42. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 43. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 17. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 44. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 18. " J. Bheemayya. | 45. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 19. " R. Foulkes. | 46. Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 20. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 47. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 21. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 48. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 49. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 23. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. | 50. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 24. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 51. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 25. " K. Krishnan. | 52. " B. Maniswami Nayudu. |
| 26. " N. Siva Raj. | 53. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 27. " M. V. Gangadara Siva. | 54. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |

Neutral.

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. | 6. Mr. S. Satyamurti. |
| 2. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. | 7. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 3. " Daniel Thomas. | 8. " P. C. Venkatapathi Raja. |
| 4. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder. | 9. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 5. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 10. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |

Ayes 29. Noes 54. Neutral 10.

The amendment was lost.

Clause 3 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was also put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 5.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" I beg to move—

*' In line 4 omit the word " or " and after the word " caste " insert the words " or political belief " . '**' In line 6 after the word " religious " insert the words " or political " . '**" I do not think, Sir, there is any objection to the words as they have been already allowed in the Madras University Act. "*

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I second it. "

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have no objection to accept the amendment. "

The amendment was put and carried.

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Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" I move

' In lines 9 to 11 omit the words " except where in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the university such test is made a condition thereof " . '

" Sir, my reason is this. This is a test relating to religious belief or profession. There are four things in this clause ; first admission to the university, admission to any degree or course of study, the holding of offices or appointments and lastly enjoying the privileges of attending the lectures. I do not see why there should be any restriction to the admission or course of study. Suppose the university founded a chair for Buddhist scriptures ; then in that case admission and appointment ought to be restricted. I say there is no necessity for such a restriction. I know of many European scholars, men of different religious denominations who are very good scholars. One Roman Catholic, Reverend Zimmerman, was entrusted with editing certain Vedic texts. There are many other scholars of other religious denominations who can edit Buddhist scriptures. I do not see any necessity for an exception that students of all denominations should not be allowed to attend the lectures. The object of a residential university is chiefly to form the character of the young people and to afford all kinds of facilities for moving together. The reason why the parents send their children to the university is not so much for intellectual attainments as for remaining in that special atmosphere bearing the particular stamp of that university. The object of a university is to afford opportunities to students of all denominations to rub shoulders with each other and get that spirit of camaraderie. I do not see why there should be an exception here. Let us suppose that there is a chair for teaching some branch of Tamil literature. I know there are many Tamil scholars among Muhammadans. Ibrahim Kolan was an authority in Tamil grammar and he was the Chief Tamil Professor of the S.P.G. College. I do not see why such a retrograde piece of legislation ought to be allowed. A young man of a residential university ought to be given an opportunity of sharing all idiosyncrasies and form a sense of unity. I do not think that this is in keeping with the spirit or policy of the Founder. I know, Sir, he is a man of broad views. I remember ten years ago when he put his son to the school in a place like Trichinopoly where he could have all classes of men he insisted on a poor Christian supervising his son's studies. In addition to him I was going to his house to supervise his studies and he passed his S.S.L.C. He is a man of singular breadth of vision and the Founder would never have contemplated this. Hon. Friends may say that this restriction may not work hardship. It is quite possible that there may be trouble. I do not think that the friends of the Founder would insist on these restrictions. For these reasons I move that these words be deleted."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" I beg to second this amendment. There are certain matters which ought not to be given any open recognition at all and in fact it would be an open recognition and would be in a way an indirect encouragement to the thing so recognised. As my hon. Friend said, the university must be pervaded by a spirit of unity and harmony. If anybody founds a chair or seeks to found a chair, it sets up a barrier between that particular founder and the rest of the students of the university. Then that would tend towards disharmony and lack of unity in the body politic of the students belonging to the university. It appears to me that the authorities

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should discourage anything which would tend to create such disharmony and such disunity and if once it is understood that the authorities are not in favour of any foundation or benefaction which seeks to create any sort of religious barriers, then, I believe, the benefactors themselves would be so educated and influenced as to make such benefactions independent of such restrictions.

1 p.m. "It appears to me, Sir, that if in the statute book such factional denominational benefactions find a legal recognition, then there will be an indirect encouragement for benefactors emanating from particular communities to give a preferential position to the adherents of their own particular creed, caste or community; so that in a university like this which depends to a certain extent on outside help and public funds, which also depends upon a recurring annual grant, it will be an error of policy to give legal recognition to the foundation of any institution, any endowment or any sort of benefaction by which sectional or denominational barriers are introduced within the university. For this reason, I heartily support the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I beg to support this amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has handed over a motion to me."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I shall move that motion, Sir. Under Standing Order No. 34, I beg to move the adjournment of the debate of this Bill for three months (Laughter.) The reasons are these, Sir. After seeing what has gone on so far, we have had two conflicting opinions placed before us as to the object of this University. We have heard from the hon. the Finance Member that the only object of this University is the study of humanities, a term well understood. That means arts and sciences in general. On the other hand, we have the authority of the hon. Member, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, who said that the Founder of this endowment is quite prepared to include commerce and technology and such other subjects, so that the object of the endowment is a mixed one. Now, with these two conflicting ideas before us, the question is how far we can support a Bill for which the Government is to give funds to such a large extent even for the foundation itself besides the large recurring expenditure for which we are going to spend money. It has been said by more than one Member that if this University is meant only to produce another Madras University and to manufacture more arts graduates, it is better that we should have no such endowment, or that the Government should spend no more money on that object. We have now had a vote on this subject. But yet I think we are kept in the dark in this matter."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will not be justified in commenting upon the vote of the House."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I am perfectly prepared to accept the vote of the House, Sir, and I think we must not be left . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"An amendment on the same matter will not be taken to be moved."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"What I want to say is this. After all, if the Annamalai University does not come into existence within the next three months, I do not think it can come into existence for another one year, for we have to find the money."

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The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" May I explain, Sir, the financial point? If the House by its vote on this measure declared that certain funds should under the statute be provided for the Annamalai University, that shall be provided."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, money cannot drop from heaven (laughter) and it must be found. Now if the Government say that money will be found this year, I want to know how they will find it, from what expenditure they will divert it."

Seeing the hon. Mr. T. E. Moir rising to speak, the hon. the PRESIDENT said : "The hon. Member will have an opportunity to speak."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" There is no provision made yet for finding money for this University in the budget. If the University is started in six months or in a year, there is not going to be much difference. Take the case of the Andhra University. We have delayed the Bills relating to that University by three months by an adjournment motion yesterday, with the consent of this House. It is a much bigger concern. Surely, if the fruition of the Andhra University can wait for three months more, I do not know why we should hurry in this case. I had a talk with friends on this matter. Of course, I have got great regard for the Founder whose object I appreciate."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will confine his remarks to his motion."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, whatever the aim of the Founder, what is the real object of this Bill but to make the university a mere arts university. We are fed up with too much arts. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is commenting upon the vote of the House."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Therefore, we must know exactly where we stand. Without knowing where we are, we are trying in a hurry to pass this Bill. There are so many things to be done, which are quite necessary, and the Government is taking them coolly, for example, provision for an industrial school at Mangalore."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think a reference to the industrial school at Mangalore is relevant to the adjournment motion."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Surely, Sir, this Bill can wait for three months more. What I say is a matter of justice to the public, to the taxpayer. We must know exactly where we are. What are the objects of this University? The Treasury Bench tells us that the object of the endowment in the mind of the Founder is the study of humanities, and the hon. Member for the University is supporting that view. On the other hand, there are many hon. Members who say we should not spend this money. Therefore there is a great feeling in the country, and the country is behind me. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I would request the hon. Member to respect the vote of the House as long as he is a Member of it, and not comment upon it."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to know exactly where we stand. Therefore, I beg to move for the adjournment of this Bill for three months."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I rise to second the motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, not because I believe that the motion will be carried nor because I believe that we should obstruct the passage of this Bill. I rise to second the motion because I want to record a protest by seconding it. The protest is that there is no need for a university which restricts itself to humanities. To that extent, I have a right to ask for this adjournment, so that the country, the donor and those who are responsible for the university may think of the question a little more. Beyond that, I have no other intention in seconding this motion made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the debate on the Bill be adjourned for three months. I take it that the House is ready for a vote."

The question was put and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now resume discussion of the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"I rise to oppose the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. Sir, it is very necessary that in a university of the type that is to be started at Chidambaram in the name of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, there should be free scope and ample opportunities for people of a benevolent turn of mind to endow the university with several chairs if they so desire. It might be, Sir, that the aims of the university ought to be non-sectarian. But I do not see where sectarianism comes in when a benevolent gentleman wants to endow the university with a chair for the pursuit of a particular course of study. It may be, Sir, to-morrow the well-known millionaire of Madras, Mr. C. Abdul Hakeem or Kaleel Shirazi, may come forward to endow the university with a chair for a special subject in the oriental branch of learning. I do not see why the new university should shut out such a possibility. It might also be that another wealthy gentleman may come forward and say that a travelling scholarship is to be given to a student of a particular community for going in pursuit of some technical art. For instance, the leather merchants of Madras may combine and create a chair for the tanning and leather industry, and they might confine the benefit of this endowment to the members of their own community. I do not see why a university established with twenty lakhs of public funds should shut out the possibility of any public citizen showing his munificence by endowing a chair or a scholarship with a particular aim and object. Mr. President, it might be that the provision as it stands gives an air of religion or sectarianism to the university. That is only a matter of opinion and of interpretation. I may point out that in the West there are several universities which have given free scope for religious bodies to endow the universities with particular chairs. While even in rich countries such a possibility is not shut out, I do not see why in a poor country like this, where we shall have to wait for many more years to fully develop our own culture, our own industries and our own arts, we should not provide scope for the creation of such endowments. I therefore strongly oppose the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha rising, the hon. the PRESIDENT asked : "Does the hon. Member propose to speak on the motion?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Yes, Sir."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has lost the chance, because he moved an unsuccessful adjournment motion."

The amendment was then put and lost.

Mr S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Sir, I beg to move

'that in clause 5, the proviso be omitted.'

"The proviso reads 'Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed by the Statutes to those not unwilling to receive it.' Sir, I think if a particular person objects to the founding of chairs for the teaching of Hindu philosophy, say, the systems connected with the names of Ramanuja, or Sankaracharya, or even Saiva Siddhanta Philosophy, or the philosophical systems which may be connected with Islamic culture, we cannot encourage such religious foundations.

"In this place the philosophical speculations of giant intellects are studied, and analysed by reason. But when we come to religious instruction, it is all dogmatism and no reasoning. I know that sometimes in the same community differences exist in religious matters. What one set of people think as essential, the other may regard as non-essential. And this provision will give rise to complications and differences. For these reasons I want that the proviso should be omitted."

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• Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. MURUGAPPA CHETTIYAR :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no objection to the omission of the proviso."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I rise to oppose this motion. I want this proviso to stand for the simple reason that we have all along been complaining that the education in this country is too secular, and that religious instruction is not given. There is a proviso here for giving such instruction. I do not quite grasp the idea of my hon. Friend in asking us to give up this proviso. If it is given up, it will shut out any instruction being given in any religion to people who are willing to take such instruction. Even here, the words are 'in the manner prescribed by statutes.' There is no question of any compulsion being used. There is only the question of provision being made for religious instruction.

"A university claiming to teach higher branches of knowledge in Sanskrit, Tamil and English should go without a provision for religious instruction is a thing that does not appeal to me at all. I want that proviso should be there at least for the benefit of the Tamil section of our countrymen for whose advantage this institution is mainly intended. Many reformers have risen in Southern India and the systems of these reformers deserve a place in the curricula, and various systems of religious thought should find encouragement. I am afraid that if we omit the proviso we shall be doing injustice to the great reformers of Southern India. I therefore think that it should stand."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"I beg to oppose this amendment. I am really surprised to see that this Bill in all its various stages seems to be more a matter for bargaining between certain Members than anything else. It was said at one stage that the Select Committee had considered the Bill deeply and only verbal amendments had to be moved. That was what I heard from the hon. Members who spoke before me. Now, an amendment is moved of a very

[Mr. K. R., Karant]

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important character and I find gentlemen interested in the university very coolly accepting it. And the hon. the Minister does so without giving any reasons at all. I take it that the Select Committee has given due weight to this provision, and I am quite sure that we want this provision in this Bill. The way in which some Members in this House are bargaining seems to be very funny, and I protest against this method of passing the Bill."

The hon Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I am as anxious as any Member that religious instruction should be given if the founder and the authorities decide on it but the proviso as it stands is redundant. I draw the attention of the hon. Members to the first portion of clause 5, i.e., 'No person shall be excluded from membership . . . on the sole ground of sex, race, creed, class, or caste, and it shall not be lawful. . . to impose on any person any test whatsoever relating to religious belief or profession, etc.' So it is not necessary for a student taught in the institution to believe in any particular religion. Religious instruction will be given and it is open to the students to attend or not. Therefore this proviso is absolutely unnecessary."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Sir, the hon. the Minister means to indicate to the Council that the main clause itself makes a provision for religious instruction and there need not be a specific proviso. The main clause merely refers to eligibility for studentship saying that there ought not to be any prohibition merely on the ground of religion, sex, creed or caste, etc. That is all. It merely deals with eligibility for studentship. It does not at all make any provision for religious study. Here is a proviso which specifically permits religious instruction being given to such of the students as are willing to receive it; and it is a positive provision. And there is the safety provision the conscience clause—that instruction shall not be given to those that are not willing to receive it. I think this proviso is certainly necessary and not at all redundant as observed by the hon. the Second Minister."

"I submit that Chidambaram being a seat of ancient religious culture, and the donor being a gentleman of religious motives and that as humanities are intended to be developed and research and other original works in philosophy are going to be pursued, it is absolutely necessary that there must be a positive provision allowing religious instruction. The safety provision of the conscience clause is made in the proviso. Therefore I oppose the amendment. After all, I do not think that any reasons are given by the Mover in favour of the amendment."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I move that the question be now put."

The motion for closure was put and carried.

The amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

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|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 9. Mr. C. A. Souter. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 10. " S. H. Slater. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 11. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 12. " C. W. E. Cotton. |
| 5. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 13. " V. Ch. John. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 14. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 7. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 15. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 8. " H. A. Watson. | 16. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| | 17. " A. B. Shetty. |
| | 18. " J. Bheemayya. |

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Ayes—cont.

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| 19. Mr. R. Foulkes. | 35. Mr. F. E. Corley. |
| 20. „ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 36. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 21. „ J. Kuppuswami. | 37. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. | 38. The Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| 23. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 39. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 24. „ K. Krishnan. | 40. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 25. „ N. Siva Raj. | 41. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib. |
| 26. „ M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 42. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. |
| 27. „ V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 43. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 28. „ W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. | 44. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 29. „ S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. | 45. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 30. „ Daniel Thomas. | 46. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur. |
| 31. „ S. Venkiah. | 47. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 32. „ Syed Ibrahim Sahib. | |
| 33. The Zamindar of Singampatti. | |
| 34. Mr. W. E. Smith. | |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 17. Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 2. „ P. Anjaneyulu. | 18. „ T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 3. „ Abdul Hamid Khan. | 19. „ Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 4. „ C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 20. „ K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 5. „ G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 21. „ K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 6. „ K. V. R. Swami. | 22. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 7. „ D. Narayana Raju. | 23. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 8. „ K. R. Karant. | 24. „ T. K. Chidambaramanatha Mudaliyar. |
| 9. „ C. Obi Reddi. | 25. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 10. „ A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. | 26. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 11. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 27. „ B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 12. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. | 28. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 13. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 29. Mr. C. Ramasamayajulu. |
| 14. „ K. Koti Reddi. | |
| 15. „ L. K. Tulasiram. | |
| 16. „ C. Marudavanam Pillai. | |

When the poll was being taken, Mr. Syed Tajudin was found canvassing support for the motion. On this—

* The hon. the PRESIDENT remarked:—“I have to point out to Mr. Tajuddin that he is not justified in openly canvassing the vote of another Member of the House while the poll is going on.”

MR. SYED TAJUDDIN SAHIB:—“Sir, I apologise.”

Ayes 47. Noes 29.

The amendment was carried.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2 30 p.m.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I will put clause 5 as amended to the vote of the House.”

Clause 5, as amended, was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 6.

* MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—“Mr. President, I move, Sir—

‘In lines 2 and 3 the words “with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council” be omitted in clause 6 of the Bill.’

“My reasons for moving this amendment, Mr. President, are that when the University is going to be an autonomous body it should have real and complete autonomy in the matter of recognizing the examinations of other universities beyond its limits. It is true that I pressed for this amendment in the Select Committee, but, there I was overpowered by numbers. I want

[Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed]

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to test that very amendment here. It is very essential in these days when we are acclaiming internationalism and want to go sometimes even beyond internationalism, that the Indian Universities should have ample right and powers to recognize other universities and their examinations and degrees without the intervention of the powers-that-be. I do not see any particular reason why the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council should be obtained by the Chidambaram Annamalai University in order to recognize degrees and diplomas of other universities. It is time that we establish, if not political relations, at least cultural relations with universities beyond India, especially the universities of advanced countries like Germany and Russia. In the Select Committee I gave reasons why we should not be debarred from recognizing the universities of Moscow, Leningrad, Berlin, Turkey and Afghanistan. No one was able in the Select Committee to convince me as to the undesirability of recognizing those universities. I strongly urge that the time has come when India should establish intimate cultural relations with educationally advanced centres outside India. I would add that even the present Madras University and, if that cannot be done, at least the new University should be given absolute right and absolute autonomy to recognize such of the degrees as are recognized by the other universities. There should be no limitation either within or without the university body either by law or by rule or statute in regard to this matter. Sir, the Governor-General may, when it does not suit his notions, rule out a university from recognizing any very useful university outside India. For instance, to-morrow Afghanistan may establish a university of its own and India being so near to Afghanistan Indian students might like to go there and Afghan students might like to come to Chidambaram if it becomes a technological centre very soon. Such a contingency, I submit, Sir, should not be ruled out, either by the Governor-General or anybody else. I know the hon. Minister will rise and say that but for this provision being made in the Act there is a fear that the Governor-General may not give sanction to this. It has been already acknowledged that the passing of this Bill does not require the previous sanction of the Governor-General. It might be that there is a provision that he has to give his assent to the Act. But let us take a bold step and be honest and let us say that we do not want the Governor-General to have any power to impose restrictions on the new University that is coming into existence in the matter of recognizing the examinations of other universities. So, Sir, I appeal to my friends to see that they do not shut out the possibility of cultural unity and cultural relationship being established between Indian universities and other universities and vote for my motion."

MR. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" I second the amendment."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I think this provision to have a central authority which would have the power of recognizing degrees of other universities is quite necessary as my hon. Friend Mr. S. Satyamurti himself will explain. Till the inter-university board is firmly established and till it prescribes a certain standard, etc., I think that a central authority is necessary. Under the circumstances I appeal to my hon. Friend, as I did in the Select Committee, to withdraw this amendment."

Srivan BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" Sir, we have even now a inter-university board which meets at least once or twice a year and looks into the condition of various universities and advises them on important problems. I am sure this new University of Chidambaram at Annamalai Nagar will

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also send one of its representatives to this inter-university board. That being the case, there is no necessity for the Governor-General to go into the courses of studies and give his approval for the recognition of the diplomas and degrees of other universities. In these circumstances I believe that the position taken by the hon. the Chief Minister is not tenable, nor is it reasonable. I would therefore appeal to the hon. Members of this House to accept the amendment."

Mr. G. HARISARVOITAMA RAO :—"Sir, the hon. the Chief Minister has practically conceded the point urged by the hon. Member from Madras. He said that a central authority is necessary. He also said, very approvingly, that the inter-university board is now strong enough and therefore there must be a central authority to sanction these standards. I really feel that the authorities who govern the land should have as little to do with universities as possible and, when once the inter-university board is functioning, in an Act which is going to sanction the establishment of a university that there should be a clause empowering the Governor-General in Council to recognize examinations is something which is not very proper. This is an Act intended to operate for a number of years. It is not intended to operate for a day or two or for a year or two. If it is an Act establishing a university permanently, why should the Chief Minister introduce this question of sanction by the Governor-General for recognition of examinations? The inter-university board will be quite competent for the purpose and if further strengthening of that body is necessary or if another body has to be created for working with greater efficiency, we can do so at a later stage. Why should this provision be introduced in this Act is not very clear from the confessions that have been made on the floor of this House by the Chief Minister on the authority of the Member for the University. Anyway it appears to be absolutely unnecessary and my friend the hon. Member from Madras is perfectly right in asking for the deletion of these words."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Vote, vote."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 6 was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 7.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move—
'that in the last line of the clause, for the word, "lodging" substitute the word "lodgings".'

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"The plural is better than the singular since it would cover all the cases."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and carried. The clause as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 8.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move the following amendment—

'Re-number clause 8 of the Bill as sub-clause (a) of that clause and insert the following as sub-clause (b)—

'(b) Besides the offices held by the persons specified in sub-section (a), there shall be attached to the University an office the incumbent of which shall be the Founder.'

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

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“My object in moving the amendment is only to make the list of officers of the University complete.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“I second it.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“Mr. President, Sir, I solicit, if I may, your instructions in the matter. I have also given notice of an amendment which seeks to include the Founder among the officers of the University. My amendment reads thus—

‘In the place of the amendment to clause 8 of the hon. the Minister add after the words, “(1) The Chancellor” the words “(2) The Founder” and re-number the following items accordingly.’

“I do not know if I will be in order if I put this as an amendment to that of the hon. Minister or if you will direct me to oppose the hon. Minister’s amendment. I hear my friend saying that he would accept my amendment. In that case, you may follow the procedure followed in a previous case and ask the hon. Minister to withdraw his amendment and allow me to move mine.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I beg leave to withdraw my amendment.”

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“Sir, my amendment seeks to give a comprehensive definition in clause 8 of all the officers of the University. Hon. Members will notice that under section 11 of the Act, the Founder has got certain powers and privileges in the matter of the running of the University. Turning to the list of officers hon. Members will find (1) the Chancellor, (2) the Pro-Chancellor, (3) the Vice-Chancellor, (4) the Registrar, (5) the Deans of Faculties; and (6) such other persons as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University. In the definition suggested by the hon. Minister he wanted to add a further class of office by means of a proviso and make the Founder the incumbent of that office. But in order to make the definition uniform and comprehensive, I suggest, Sir, that after the words ‘(1) the Chancellor’ the words ‘(2) the Founder’ be added and the following items renumbered accordingly. To the question as to whether you want a further category of office or officer called the ‘Founder’ when he is under section 10 of the Act to be the Pro-Chancellor, my answer is this. Section 11 of the Act, confers in express terms the powers and privileges not on the Pro-Chancellor as such but on the Founder. And that is an important distinction, because whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Pro-Chancellor, the Chancellor shall make arrangements for the carrying of the duties of the Pro-Chancellor. But every person who is so appointed cannot exercise the statutory privileges and powers which inhere only in the Founder under section 11 of the Act. Therefore the powers and privileges which the Founder has such as calling for papers, and asking for a reconsideration and resubmitting the decisions to the orders of the Chancellor in the last resort, cannot be exercised by the Pro-Chancellor as such. This is not the first time in the history of legislation that one person is made to hold two offices. The Pro-Chancellor has got certain powers: the Founder has got certain other powers. Therefore I move my amendment that after the words ‘(1) the Chancellor,’ the words ‘(2) the Founder’ may be inserted and the other items be re-numbered accordingly.”

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second it."

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" I do not agree that distinction should be made between the Pro-Chancellor and the Founder. The Pro-Chancellor is always the Founder. Why there should be a distinction between the two offices is not clear. Why should not the 'Founder' be called an officer? He is no bigger in any respect than the Vice-Chancellor and it should not be."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, on the question of wording, I also do not want the Founder to be made an officer of the University. As has been said by Mr. Dorai Raja, both the offices will be held by one and the same person except in very exceptional circumstances. There is another functionary of the University, i.e., the visitor who is not styled as an officer. It is enough if we say in clause 11 that the University shall have a Founder, etc., and we will have the necessary wording there. I do not think it advisable to have the Founder as one of the officers; he should be above the officers and something like a visitor. There will be practical difficulties in the working by having the Founder as an officer while the Pro-Chancellor is also an officer."

The amendment was put to the House and declared carried. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 36. The Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 37. Mr. W. E. Smith. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 38. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 39. Mr. S. Arpudawami Udayar. |
| 5. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 40. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 41. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 7. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 42. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 8. " H. A. Watson. | 43. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 9. " C. A. Souter. | 44. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 10. " S. H. Slater. | 45. " S. Satyamarti. |
| 11. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 46. " P. Anjaneyulu. |
| 12. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 47. " K. V. R. Swami. |
| 13. " V. Ch. John. | 48. " D. Narayana Raju. |
| 14. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayar. | 49. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 15. " Syed Tajudin Sahib. | 50. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 16. " Abdul Wahab Sahib. | 51. " A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 17. " C. D. Appavu Chettiar. | 52. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 18. " H. B. Ari Gowder. | 53. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 19. " A. B. Shetty. | 54. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 20. " J. Bheemayya. | 55. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 21. " R. Foulkes. | 56. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 22. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 57. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 23. " Kavalappara Muppli Nayar. | 58. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 24. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur. | 59. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 60. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 26. " K. Krishnan. | 61. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 27. " N. Siva Raj. | 62. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 28. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 63. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 29. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 64. Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 30. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. | 65. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 31. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. | 66. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 32. " Daniel Thomas. | 67. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar. |
| 33. " S. V. Vanavudaya Gounder. | |
| 34. " S. Venkiah. | |
| 35. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. | |

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Noes.

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| 1. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | | 3. Mr. G. Harisarovattama Rao. |
| 2. „ C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | | |

Ayes 67. Noes 3.

The motion was carried.

Clause 8 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 and 10 were consecutively put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 11.

New sub-clause (1).

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I want to move, Sir, that the following shall be inserted as sub-clause (1) and the remaining sub-clauses be re-numbered :—

‘ (1) *The Founder shall hold office for life.*’

“ The hon. Minister will notice that the amendment of which he has given notice provides for the reverter of the succession from the female line to the male line on the eligibility of one in the male line and also for the life tenure of the Founder. The first point has been incorporated already in the Bill by a vote of this House as a proviso to the definition of the word ‘ Founder.’ The other point regarding the life tenure of the office remains to be incorporated. With that object I move my amendment to insert as sub-clause (1) ‘ The Founder shall hold office for life’ and re-number the remaining sub-clauses.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I second it.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is that a new sub-clause ‘ (1) The Founder shall hold office for life’ be inserted and the other sub-clauses be re-numbered.”

3 p.m.

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—“ Sir, I am sending you a very small verbal amendment. I move that the words ‘ unless otherwise expressly provided’ be added. The clause will run thus : ‘ The Founder shall hold office for life unless otherwise expressly provided.’”

Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI :—“ I beg to second the motion.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I have no objection to the amendment.”

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The amended amendment of Mr. Satyamurti is for the discussion of the House.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I move that the word ‘ for’ be added at the end.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I second the amendment.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I beg to move the following amendment in place of the Chief Minister’s amendment and hope it will be acceptable to him. I move that the words ‘ for in this Act’ be added at the end.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I have no objection and I second the amendment.”

The amendment was put and carried.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is that the following be added as sub-clause (1):—‘ The Founder shall hold office for life unless otherwise expressly provided for in this Act.’ ”

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 11 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 12.

Sub-clause (3).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Sir, I move the following amendment :—

‘ For the words “ during the continuance of the vacancy ” substitute the words “ till a person is appointed to fill up the vacancy under sub-section (1) and he takes charge, or, if he has been appointed under sub-section (1) before the Syndicate makes an appointment under this sub-section, till he takes charge.” ’

“ I move this amendment in order to make the clause more clear. It might happen that the person who is appointed by the Syndicate might claim that he could act for three years.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I second it.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, this is one of those cases in which I must express my regret—I am in complete agreement with the hon. Members sitting behind me who have complained—that this amendment has been sprung upon us at the last moment. Although I entirely agree that the object of the hon. the Minister is to provide for all possible vacancies, I am afraid that the wording as now suggested by the hon. the Minister will not meet the cases which the Select Committee wanted to meet by providing in sub-clause (3) the words which it contains. The words sought to be displaced are ‘ during the continuance of the vacancy.’ Those words govern the first sentence of this sub-clause, viz., when any vacancy occurs in the office of Vice-Chancellor. That vacancy may be caused by efflux of time by which there will be necessity for an appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, which case alone the amendment now proposed by my hon. Friend seeks to provide for. But there are other cases when the Vice-Chancellor may go on leave or may be deputed on other duty. Any such cases will not be provided for by the amendment which the hon. the Chief Minister proposes now. On the other hand, Sir, the continuance of the words in the original Bill as recommended by the Select Committee covers all possible cases. Now I invite the House to look at the words of this amendment : ‘ Till a person is appointed to fill up the vacancy under sub-section (1),’ that is to say, when there is—if I may use that loose phrase—a permanent vacancy as it were either by death or by resignation or by efflux of time in which case the power of the Chancellor to appoint a Vice-Chancellor arises.

“ Then, Sir, you have got the other provision also that ‘ before the Syndicate makes an appointment under this sub-section till he takes charge.’ ”

(At this stage Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, one of the panel of Chairmen, occupied the Chair.)

“ I invite the attention of the House carefully to this section. What it exactly means : ‘ If he has been appointed under sub-section (1)’ that is, I take it, he has been appointed by the Chancellor to be a permanent Vice-Chancellor—‘ before the Syndicate makes an appointment under this sub-section.’ ”

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

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How can the Syndicate make an appointment under this sub-section when a person has been regularly appointed by the Chancellor to fill up the office? Then, Sir, I am afraid that the words that follow 'till he takes charge' leaves very much to be desired, and, although there may be something to be said without making it clear, the amendment would have to include many more words than it actually contains. Therefore, I earnestly appeal to the hon. the Education Minister to let the words of the sub-section (3) stand as they stood when they were recommended by the Select Committee. I think they cover all possible cases and there is no room left, therefore, which will be supplied by this amendment of his. On the other hand, Mr. Chairman, as I have suggested, it may give rise to defects which it would be best to avoid."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, in view of what my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, has suggested and in view of the difficulties that may arise and that have just been pointed out, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Clause 12 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 13.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. Chairman, I move—
'in sub-clause (4) for the words 'shall appoint' substitute the words 'shall have the power to appoint.'"

"My object is to make the provision clearer."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 13 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 14.

Item (6).

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I move—
'that for the words 'during the period of its existence' substitute the words 'for the period fixed under this Act.'"

"They mean the same thing; perhaps this is a better wording."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 14 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 15.

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

'Add the following as a new item 13 :—' (13) *The Archbishop of Pondicherry.*'

"He may be added as an ex-officio member. I propose this amendment in deference to the wishes of certain representatives of the Christian community. I feel, Sir, that the Christian community, being a minority community, may not be able to get due representation. It is better to avoid giving room to such a feeling. I have just tabled this motion in accordance

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with the minute of dissent written by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. So, I propose that the Archbishop of Pondicherry be an *ex-officio* member."

MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"Sir, in seconding this motion, I wish to point out that even in the Select Committee I was for the retention of the Archbishop of Pondicherry because I thought that he would really be a factor contributing to the development of the University. He will always be a Frenchman coming from France and I thought the inclusion of his name as one of the *ex-officio* members would prove beneficial to the interests of the University, especially in its earlier stages. I do not have any such hopes about the Archbishops in other places; but I am strongly in favour of including the Archbishop of Pondicherry as an *ex-officio* member in this case."

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P. 10.

* The CHAIRMAN :—"The question is, in Class I—*Ex-officio* members, add the following as a new item (13):—

'(13) *The Archbishop of Pondicherry*'."

(At this stage the hon. the President took the Chair.)

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Mr. Biswanath Das has moved that the Archbishop of Pondicherry may be added as one of the *ex-officio* members, and this motion has been duly seconded. Though the Archbishop of Pondicherry and the Bishop of Madras were included as members under the original Bill, after careful consideration the Select Committee came to the conclusion that it is not necessary to have either of these two high dignitaries as members of the Senate of the new University. I hope, under these circumstances, my hon. Friend opposite will see his way to withdraw the amendment. I think there are other ways by which the interests which he has at heart can be safeguarded."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, in commending this amendment to the consideration of the House, I may point out that the Archbishop of Pondicherry is not Archbishop only for the French territory of Pondicherry, but he has jurisdiction over a large area outside Pondicherry in British territory in this province. The Archbishop of Pondicherry, representing as he does the Catholics in particular and all Christians in general, represents large educational sacrifices and interests in Southern India. There are a large number of colleges in this province which are Catholic or Christian and enormous sums of money are being spent by Christians round about Chidambaram on educational matters. On the altar of education, various Christian communities in Southern India are sacrificing the flower of their men, women and money, and these interests and sacrifices are represented by the Archbishop of Pondicherry. It may be asked, Sir, why the Bishop of Madras has been excluded. I am sorry he is excluded. The Bishop of Madras also represents large educational interests in Southern India; but something is certainly better than nothing, and I hope at least the Archbishop of Pondicherry, who represents the interest of the people who are making greater sacrifices in the cause of education than any other community, will be included. I do not know, Sir, if there is any other community in South India which has made so many sacrifices in the cause of education as the Christian community. Those two dignitaries represent the educational interests of the Christian community, and I am really thankful to my hon. Friends the mover and seconder of the amendment who have appreciated

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

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such sacrifices as have been made by our community. I do not know the reasons why they were excluded, but I am sure such omission was not wanton but was only due to ignorance of facts. I should indeed be sorry if the Christian community is to be represented only by one dignitary instead of by two; but if we include at least one dignitary now, I am sure a time will come when the Bishop of Madras also would be included in the Senate. Whatever depreciation the Select Committee might have made of the work of the Missionaries in the cause of education and the sacrifices that they have made, I am sure hon. Members of this House will be willing to make amends for it by having the Archbishop of Pondicherry at least on the Senate of the new University."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Sir I regret I have to oppose this amendment. We are not establishing a theocratic institution now. We have even excluded the teaching of religious instruction in this new University. It is going to be a university where religious dignitaries will have no place ex-officio. If you want to have the Bishop of Pondicherry there, you will also have to add the Bishop of Madras; then there is Sri Sankaracharya, the Kazi of Madras, and there is also the Jeer, and there will be no end to these heads of maths and other religious institutions who should be included. I therefore oppose this motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote on this amendment."

The amendment was put to the House and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"An hon. Member (Mr. G. Hari-sarvottama Rao) has just now handed over to me an amendment relating to item (12). As it has come very late, I wish to know whether any Member objects to it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I object, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The objection prevails."

CLASS III—OTHER MEMBERS.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I move—
'that under item (I) of Class III—Other members, after the word "graduates" the words "of the University" be inserted.'

"This is necessary to make the position clear. It has escaped notice during the Select Committee stage and therefore I move it now."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I second it, Sir."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I move—
'that in the proviso, for the word "for" the word "during" be substituted.'

'For the words "the coming into force of this section," substitute the words "this section comes into force".'

'In sub-clause (ii) of the proviso after the word "graduates" insert the words "of the University of Madras".'

'In sub-clause (iii) of the proviso for the words "except those" substitute the words "other than those," and after the word "residing" insert the words "in the manner prescribed".'

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[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

"These are all merely consequential amendments."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the House is ready for a vote."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move

'that for item (5), the following be substituted:—

"(5) Eight members nominated by the Chancellor, of whom at least three shall be representatives of depressed or backward classes not otherwise adequately represented."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second the motion."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"Sir, I beg to move a small amendment which is more or less of a formal character. Hon. Members are aware that in the Bill as originally drafted, special provision was made for ex-officio representation of Indian Christian interests by means of a seat being provided for the Archbishop of Pondicherry and the Bishop of Madras, and they are also aware that in the Bill before the Council, that provision has been deleted. As the Bill stands at present, there is no specific provision made for the representation of Indian Christian interests. Sub-clause (5) under class III.—Other members—as it now stands, provides for the nomination of eight members at least three of whom shall be from the depressed and backward classes. Hon. Members are aware that the Indian Christian community could not come under either of the categories; they are neither a depressed nor a backward community. Technically, therefore, objections may be raised to the nomination of Indian Christians under this sub-clause because they do not come under either of the two categories. I therefore move a formal amendment which I believe is entirely in consonance with the wishes and objects of the framers of the Bill. I think that in view of the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister the present amendment should be 'or minority'."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I rise to a point of order, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"What is the point of order?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I want to know when this amendment was handed in?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is not at all a point of order."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that this amendment was not brought to the notice of the Members earlier? I want to bring that point to your notice, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will wait and make any submission he pleases after the motion is made."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"With your leave, Sir, I therefore move the amendment in the following amended form :—

'(5) Eight members nominated by the Chancellor, of whom three at least shall be nominated to secure the representation of depressed or backward or minority classes not otherwise adequately represented.'"

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"I second the amendment, Sir."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"I just now received the amendment, Sir, and I want to know whether it was handed over by my Friend only now. I wanted to bring this to your notice."

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p.m.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this amendment and I appeal especially to my hon. Colleagues here that they should remember that the Muslim community which is educationally backward has been removed from out of the list of the backward classes by the benign Government which is being worshipped day in and day out by my hon. Colleagues in this House, especially the Muslims. Mr. President, there was no reason for this Government to have removed the Muslim community from the backward classes in the educational list and from the Educational Rules which apply to backward classes. In view of that at least, in this matter, I appeal to my Mussalman friends to vote for the amendment of Mr. Daniel Thomas. Otherwise the Muslim community, though it is not in fact educated enough to be removed from the backward classes, yet it will stand to lose if it is not going to be protected by those people in whose hands their interests are entrusted to be safeguarded. Therefore, I strongly support this amendment and I appeal to my Friends to support it."

* Mr. N. SIVA RAJ :—"Mr. President, Sir, while I am in entire agreement with the suggestions thrown out by my hon. Friend Mr. Daniel Thomas and my Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, I am afraid that it will entail a hardship so far as the depressed classes are concerned, if these suggestions are accepted. Now there are only three seats reserved for nomination (A voice from the Congress bench : 'At least three.') Yes, Sir, at least three. But I am afraid that those three will always be interpreted to be given only to backward, depressed and other minority communities. So, while I am in sympathy with the intentions of the Mover of the amendment, I am afraid I must oppose it from the point of view of the community which I represent, unless the Government comes forward with a promise that they would give us an increased number of seats."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I strongly support the hon. Mr. Siva Raj in opposing this amendment. You know how the insertion of the words 'minority communities' has been interpreted in local boards and municipalities. Even persons coming from far advanced communities were given these nominations. It is not even interpreted as caste; a community may mean any special caste or any special community and any one may be brought forward that he should be represented; and my hon. Friends the Brahmans, even though they may be far advanced in education, may take advantage of this and say that they belong to a minority community as compared with the Non-Brahman communities, and so they want representation. There is therefore great scope for defeating the purpose for which this provision is sought to be made. The object of this provision is to get representation for the backward communities which really require such sort of special treatment and by adding the words that have been proposed by the Mover, the very purpose of the clause will be defeated and I therefore strongly oppose the amendment."

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MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I am a afraid my Friend, Mr. Venkatapati Raju, is labouring under a misapprehension. Perhaps he confused the two words ‘community’ and ‘caste’. I don’t think, when we speak of a minority community, it is not possible to interpret it to mean Brahmans. Brahmans also belong to a caste among the Hindus as any other caste, Nayudus or Mudaliyars who form a special caste in a particular community, namely the Hindu community. What is intended by this motion is, the minority communities which profess a particular religion—for instance the Hindus follow Hinduism, the Mussalmans follow Islam and the Christians follow Christianity—and it is on the basis of the religion they profess that these divisions have been formed and communities are recognized. I do not think that the fears entertained by my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatapati Raju, will be realized in the working of this section. Therefore I do not think that even the depressed classes need entertain any such fear, because, they will have some representation for their own community.”

*** Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—**“ Sir, on this point, there is no doubt that there has been a twisting of the words ‘minority community’ by some of our Ministers, because I remember in one case, they said that a certain Brahman belonging to a sub-section of a Brahman community was considered as belonging to a minority community and some representation was given to them. That was most criminal to go against the real meaning. I therefore strongly support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Thomas. So far as the backward communities are concerned, they might be given representation; and at the same time I think even progressive communities should find a place in the university. After all what is a university? It is a progressive educational body for the attainment of higher education. It may be said that a backward community has nothing to do with it. Probably there is not one in a thousand among that community. There are communities, especially the Christian community, which has sacrificed so much for education and which not only sacrificed but made great progress in education. Surely a community like that must be represented. So far as the Muhammadans are concerned, I entirely sympathise with them because they are earnestly anxious to make progress and steady progress in all stages of education, including university education. I don’t know if it is a mistake to class them as a progressive community and not a backward community. I for one would consider them to be a progressive community and in any case they ought to be represented in this body, if not always, at least by rotation.”

*** Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—**“ Mr. President, Sir, while I sympathise with my hon. Friend, Mr. Daniel Thomas, for his amendment, on principle I feel I must oppose it. Sir, after a deliberate consideration over this clause in the Select Committee, they have come to an unanimous conclusion to set apart three seats for the depressed classes and backward communities. I know they have done it justly. Now, if other hon. Members who are interested in Christian and Muhammadan communities were to come forward and ask for the inclusion of their communities also in this category, I am afraid there would be no representation for the depressed classes. From practical experience we know that wherever backward or minority communities are put together, the depressed classes do not get their due share. Moreover from the educational point of view, the Christians and Muhammadans have produced many graduates and there is also a provision in this Act to allow the graduates to come on to the Senate by election. Unfortunately,

[Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai] [11th October 1928]

the depressed classes have not produced many graduates to talk of. Sir, taking our population in this district and the economic condition of the depressed classes, there is not much scope for producing many graduates in the near future. So, I request my hon. Friend, Mr. Thomas, to withdraw his amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take that the House is ready for a vote. The question is that in the amendment of the hon. Dr. Subbarayan, after the word 'backward' insert the words 'or minority'."

The amendment was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

When the poll was being taken, there was some conversation going on among the Members in the Congress benches, and

The hon. the PRESIDENT remarked as follows :—"Hon. Members are requested not to carry on conversation when the poll is being taken. I request one of the Deputy Leaders in particular not to carry on conversation while the poll is going on."

Ayes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 24. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 25. " K. Krishnan. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 26. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 27. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 5. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 28. The Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 29. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 30. Mr. W. E. Smith. |
| 8. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 31. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 32. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 10. " C. A. Souter. | 33. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 11. " S. H. Slater. | 34. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 12. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 35. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 13. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 36. " Abdul Hamid Khan. |
| 14. " V. Ch. John. | 37. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 38. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 16. " A. B. Shetty. | 39. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. |
| 17. " J. Bheemayya. | 40. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 18. " R. Foulkes. | 41. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 19. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 42. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 20. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 43. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 21. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 44. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 45. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 23. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. | 46. " Khadir Mohideen Sahib. |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. N. Siva Raj. | 17. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 2. " M. Gangadhara Siva. | 18. " Ramanath Goenka. |
| 3. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 19. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 4. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. | 20. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 5. " S. Venkiah. | 21. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 6. " S. N. Dorai Raja. | 22. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 7. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 23. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 8. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao. | 24. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 9. " S. Satyamurti. | 25. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 10. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 26. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 11. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 27. " B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 12. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 28. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Marugappa Chettiyar. |
| 13. " K. V. R. Swami. | |
| 14. " Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. | |
| 15. " D. Narayana Raju. | |
| 16. " L. K. Tulasiram. | |

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Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. Abdul Wahab Sahib. | 11. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsala Nayudu. |
| 2. " J. Kuppuswami. | 12. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 3. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. | 13. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 4. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 14. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 5. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 15. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 6. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 16. " Sivasubramanya Ayyar. |
| 7. " K. R. Karant. | 17. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 8. " C. Obi Reddi. | 18. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 9. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 19. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 10. " C. Ramasomayajulu. | 20. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |

Ayes 46.

Noes 28.

Neutral 20.

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think a consequential amendment is necessary, that is, the omission of the word 'or' "

3-45
p.m.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I move

'that the word "or" occurring after the word "depressed" be omitted.' "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Now, the amended amendment of the hon. Dr. Subbarayan is for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" There is another consequential amendment I would like to have, Sir, if I may venture to suggest it. The word 'minority' must I think be 'minorities' because the other categories mentioned in the clause are plural. I am not speaking of the question of mere language. I am speaking of carrying out the substance of the amendments. I take it that the House understands the substance of the amendment already passed, but in the wording of it I want that there should be no possible misunderstanding. I find here that the clause will read ' . . . representatives of depressed, backward, or minority classes . . . ' I have heard of minority communities, or depressed classes or backward classes, or minority communities or minorities, but not 'minority classes'. I would therefore request my hon. Friend from Tinnevely, the mover of the amendment to help us in this matter, so that there may be no misunderstanding as to the proper meaning of the item or clause."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment of the hon. Dr. Subbarayan as now amended will read thus :

'(5) eight members nominated by the Chancellor, of whom at least three shall be representatives of the depressed, backward or minority classes not otherwise adequately represented.'

" Now, the amendment as already amended is for the discussion of the House."

Several hon. Members said that the amendment was all right.

Mr. Satyamurti did not press his suggestion.

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I want to submit for the consideration of the House a few remarks on the clause as it stands now amended. I find the qualifying phrase there 'not otherwise adequately represented', so that power is given for nomination of members from a community which may have been already represented but in the opinion of the authorities may not have been adequately represented. That, I venture to submit leaves a very dangerous door open for abuse of patronage. I know as a matter of fact in

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar]

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the case of local bodies and other bodies where this privilege of nomination is exercised, this qualified provision is taken advantage of for nominating a member of a community which though already represented is, in the opinion of the authorities, not adequately represented. And therefore a community already represented is given further representation by nomination to secure this so called *adequate* representation. I therefore urge for the consideration of the House that the word 'adequately' be omitted. Communities already represented must be satisfied with that and nominations may be restricted to the other numerous communities which have no representation at all. So, I request permission to move this amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Now, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar wants to move an amendment omitting the word 'adequately' in item (5) of clause 15, Class III. That word was already in existence there, and I do not think its deletion is consequential on the amendments already carried. As the word proposed to be deleted was already in the clause, the amendment which is now handed over to me is very late. I wish to know if any hon. Member objects to it."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I object."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As it is objected to, I cannot permit it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On a point of order, Mr. President. I merely want information. Do you rule, Sir, that the fact that any one Member objects concludes the matter? Or can the House"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to use my discretion in this matter. The general principle I follow is to allow such of the amendments as have been received in time for the office to type and hand over to me for use. In such cases I use my discretion in favour of Members who have given notice of them. But when amendments are handed over to me too late even for that, as in this case, I use my discretion after seeing if any Member objects."

" The question is—

' *Substitute the following for item (5) :—*

" Eight members nominated by the Chancellor, of whom at least three shall be representatives of depressed, backward or minority classes not otherwise adequately represented." "

The motion was carried.

Item (6).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I move the following amendment:

In line 2 for the word 'place' substitute the word 'office', and in line 4 for the word 'placed' substitute the word 'vacancy'.

" This is merely a verbal amendment."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

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Item (7).

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Mr. President, I move the following amendment :
'*Substitute the following for the existing item (7) :—*

'(7) *One member elected from among themselves by the Presidents of the District Boards of Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Ramnad, Tinnevely, Madura, Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and North Arcot.*'

"Sir, I thought that in addition to the representation that has been already given to the President of the South Arcot District Board and the Chairman of the Municipal Council of Chidambaram, additional provision to represent South Arcot is unnecessary. I want to see, Sir, that this University ought not to be looked upon by the members of other districts as particularly favouring South Arcot district. The fact that this University is located in the South Arcot district is more or less an accident. There is no set purpose in trying to give additional representation to South Arcot as against other districts. The Chairman of the Municipality of Chidambaram ought to be really there. Being the Chairman of the Municipality where the University is located, he will be very useful in looking after the sanitation of the place. Besides the Chairman, under item No. (9) another member elected by the Municipal councillors of Chidambaram is also given representation. I have no objection to go beyond the particular place, but to give further representation for the District Board of South Arcot and the municipalities of South Arcot is unnecessary. If their representation on the Senate of the Tamil University is necessary, I would rather extend it to the other Tamil districts also so that the other districts may not look upon this House as particularly favouring South Arcot district. The President of the District Board is there and ought to be there as also the Chairman of the Chidambaram Municipality as ex-officio members. And I do not see why additional representation beyond these ought to be given to the South Arcot district because the University is located there. If representation is necessary, it will be much better to give it to all the districts. At first I thought such representation might not be necessary at all. But I subsequently thought that the representation of lay members on the Senate of this University may not be adequate, and so some more lay representation would be necessary. So instead of giving special favoured treatment to South Arcot district in addition to the representation to the District Board of South Arcot through its President, the Municipal Council of Chidambaram through its Chairman, any other representation of those bodies is absolutely unnecessary. If lay representation is necessary, let all the districts be represented, and I would particularly emphasise this point because I believe this University ought to be looked to as the Tamil University for the whole of Southern districts. If that is so, let all the Southern districts be represented and not particularly South Arcot alone. These are the reasons why I want this item to be included as item (7)."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I second the amendment."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I do not think I can accept this amendment. Because I feel this lay representation can very well be obtained by giving the right of election to the members of the District Board of South Arcot, and if it is necessary to widen the electorate, much money will have to be spent for the travelling allowance of these Senate

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[11th October 1928]

members who would be coming from all the places. As it is a residential University, if they want this lay representation, they should obtain it in the locality itself."

4 p.m.

* MR. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" I am surprised, Sir, that the hon. the Chief Minister is making a point of travelling allowance in dealing with a question like this. I think it is a petty argument to bring forward in answer to the sensible proposition of Mr. Koti Reddi. Either drop this clause altogether or if you want to have such a member extend the franchise to the district boards of all the Tamil districts. That would be sensible. This is not a University intended for the South Arcot district alone. This is a University intended for the Tamil districts. If you want to have a member elected by the district board, members, let it be by all the districts or drop the clause altogether."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" The proposal to elect a representative of the presidents of certain district boards is a proposal which passes my comprehension. Probably it may be that they are peculiarly fitted to discuss university matters. What was intended is to give representation to the district board of the district by election from among the members. That is what is given. To substitute that by a right to representation of an electorate constituting the members of several district boards is not one that is desirable."

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" If Mr. Koti Reddi had given notice of an amendment which would have given four or five members from these various district boards I could have understood it. But to make it possible to send one representative, I do not know if the representation will have any effect at all. As it has been pointed out to make a constituent electorate consisting of the presidents of district boards is a thing which I cannot understand and I do not think any object would be gained by the proposal. If it is possible we can at least give one member to two districts or one member to each district board. That will meet the objection that is raised against the University that it will be taken as a university merely intended for the district of South Arcot. As a matter of fact it has to serve all the districts of the Tamil Nad. If it is so, I do not think any purpose will be served by having one member elected by all the presidents of the various district boards."

The amendment was put and lost.

Item (11).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move

'In item (11) for the words "from among themselves" substitute the words "from among its members."'

"This again is only a verbal amendment."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" I move

'Substitute the following for the existing item (ii) :

'Three Muslim members elected by graduates registered in the manner prescribed in item (1) from among themselves.'

"Sir, the item as it now stands gives right to the Muhammadan Educational Association to elect one member by the general body of that association. On

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further consideration, Sir, myself and my colleagues on this side of the House have come to the conclusion that it will be more advantageous to the University as also advantageous to those people of that community which represents the particular culture, viz., the Islamic culture, the Urdu and Persian culture, to have an educated man to be elected from among the educated electorate to the University. So that these two points are in the interests of the University and the interests of the people. The other point about this amendment is, Sir, that instead of one I have asked for three. One member was drafted by the Select Committee where there was none already in the draft Bill. I would submit for the consideration of this House, Sir, that the particular community which represents the particular culture cannot and will not be satisfied with only one representative on the new University that is going to be constituted. I have therefore added that instead of one there should be three. After all, Sir, the total number of the senators is going to be nearly 70 or 80 and out of this my non-Muslim colleagues will not, I hope, grudge the representatives of Islamic culture, the Urdu and Arabic culture, three representatives to represent them in the University. After all, the district of South Arcot consists of 20,000 to 30,000 Muslims and a good section of them are Urdu-speaking people and when questions of oriental studies come up before the Senate there must be elected graduates of this University and that of the Andhra University to really help the deliberations of that Senate when occasion arises. It is with that view I have proposed this amendment."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, if a calculation is made of the total strength of the Senate of this new University it will be found they come to about 60. I think it is rather unfair that my Friend should ask for three members, especially when my Friend sits on the Congress side of this House that he along with his Muslim friends should be in favour of communal electorates without asking for a joint electorate—a thing which has not been done either in the Andhra University or the Madras University, is most surprising. As I have said often people live to learn."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"On a matter of personal explanation, Sir . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"He will give it after the hon. Minister has finished his speech."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Besides the Select Committee considered this very amendment and after a great deal of discussion and after listening to the arguments they decided that there should be no communal representation as such to communities like Muslims and in order to safeguard their educational interests they might be represented as an exceptional case by one member belonging to the Muhammadan Educational Association of South India. In these circumstances I do not think I can accept the amendment."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Sir, the hon. Minister seemed not to have understood me. When I said I have asked for three Muslim members to be elected by the general constituency of the registered graduates."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—The hon. the Chief Minister not understanding the speech does not at all constitute a matter of personal explanation."

At this stage Mr. Uppi Sahib rose to speak.

Mr. SIVA RAJ :—"The hon. Member Mr. Uppi Sahib seconded the motion of Mr. Basheer Ahmad."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I wish to submit for your consideration whether it is not open to Mr. Basheer Ahmad to point out a fact, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"How the Minister has understood him is not a matter of personal explanation."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"I am sorry the hon. the Minister for Education has not thought it fit to follow originally the amendment and subsequently the speech of the hon. the Mover made in moving his amendment. What is intended here is not to constitute a separate communal electorate. On the other hand what is intended is that all the registered graduates that come out of the Annamalai University are given another chance or vote to elect three Muslims to represent them on the Senate of the Annamalai University. Sir, in his remarks the hon. Minister also stated that we, some of the Members on this side of the House, particularly belonging to the Congress creed, were thinking of separate electorates. While we are not thinking of separate electorates in this motion there was no point in making such a charge against the Muslim members. We are in favour of joint electorates and the motion itself is in favour of joint electorates. What is intended is a reservation of seats for the minority community in order to see that at least three seats out of 60 are reserved for the Muslim community."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I regret to say that the hon. the Minister has misunderstood or at any rate misrepresented the position of Mr. Basheer Ahmad and began to taunt his position as a Congressman with regard to this separate reservation of seats and separate electorates. He never meant that there should be separate electorate but only wanted that the graduates generally elected three Muslim graduates from among themselves. He only wants instead of one member three members representing the Muslim community not elected by the general body of the Muhammadan Educational Association of South India but by the graduates who represented the modern culture as well as the Islamic culture."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I want to say that I made a mistake and I am really sorry for it; but still I am opposed to it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. the Chief Minister need not mention that as a personal explanation."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"No doubt the Chief Minister has not properly understood Mr. Basheer Ahmad. What is contained in this Bill is separate representation by a separate body. This is communal really."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Minister has stated that he has made a mistake."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"What is proposed in the Bill is communal electorate, the Association consisting purely of Muhammadans. But what my Friend proposes is to have a general electorate consisting of all and as for the number three, I do not think it is disproportionate. At this time their community also should be adequately represented."

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[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

"But, it may be said that they may not have any separate communal representation at all. For some time, I think, it must be conceded that these things should go on. In the recent elections for the Bar Council, we have seen that no Muhammadan was given any chance whatsoever; out of ten seats they could not secure even one Muhammadan. That shows that for some time we should concede that these minority interests should be protected by giving them adequate reservation of seats. With these words, I support the amendment."

4-15
p.m.

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"The question as to how many representatives should be given to registered graduates was considered by the Select Committee. There was first a proposal for fifteen seats, and ultimately the number twelve was arrived at to be elected by registered graduates. At the time when the question of representation of representative bodies came up, Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed said that he was not pressing for representation of Muhammadans, but that an association concerned with the welfare of the education of Muhammadans should be given three representatives. I believe it was then conceded that the association consisted not only of Muhammadans but also of non-Muhammadans. That being so, to turn what was conceded by the Select Committee as the representation to a body interested in the welfare of Muhammadan education into a representation by the graduates themselves and make it an appendage to item (1), without saying how many of them should be Muhammadans and how many non-Muhammadans, is not the proper thing. If my hon. Friend's amendment has been to item (1), then it will be something. Having allowed that to pass, to say that members to be elected by the graduates should be increased by three in another item is indirectly trying to increase the number to be elected by the graduates to fifteen from twelve in item (1). Sir, in trying to give representation to these bodies, we considered the elected and the non-elected elements, and tried as far as possible to equalize. If we now add three members more, that will be really giving too much to one particular body. Therefore, if he wanted to make the addition to the general body of members to be elected by the registered graduates, he should have brought the amendment to item (1), either in the name of the Association or that the Association should be transferred to the graduate constituency. If we now try to amend item (1) in this manner, it will mean another constituency for the graduates. I therefore oppose the amendment."

The amendment was put and declared lost.

Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed demanded a poll, and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

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| 1. Mahmud Sahamnad Sabib Bahadur. | 12. Mr. C. Oñi Reddi. |
| 2. Syed Ibrahim Sabib Bahadur. | 13. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 3. Khan Bahadur Khalif-ul-Jah Sabib Bahadur. | 14. " C. Kamasomayajulu. |
| 4. Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan. | 15. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. |
| 5. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 16. " A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 6. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 17. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 7. " K. V. R. Swami. | 18. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 8. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur. | 19. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 9. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. | 20. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 10. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 21. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 11. K. Uppi Sabib Bahadur. | 22. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| | 23. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sabib Bahadur. |

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Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 26. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandiya Nadar. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 27. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 28. " S. Venkiah. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 29. The Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 5. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 30. Mr. W. E. Smith. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 31. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramuni Menon. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 32. Mr. W. O. Wright. |
| 8. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 33. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson | 34. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 10. " C. A. Souter. | 35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 11. " S. H. Slater. | 36. Mr. G. Premayya. |
| 12. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 37. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 13. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 38. " Ramnath Goenka. |
| 14. " V. Ch. John. | 39. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 40. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 16. " J. Bheemayya. | 41. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 17. " R. Foulkes. | 42. " Chayadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 18. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 43. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 19. " J. Kuppuswami. | 44. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 20. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 45. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 21. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 46. " P. T. Rajan. |
| 22. " K. Krishnan. | 47. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 23. " N. Siva Raj. | 48. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 24. " M. Gangaihar Siva. | 49. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 25. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 50. " B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| | 51. Diwan Bahadur A. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. Syed Tajudin Sahib. | 7. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 2. " Daniel Thomas. | 8. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 3. " S. Satyamurti. | 9. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 4. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 10. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 5. " J. A. Saldanha. | |
| 6. " C. Gopala Menon. | |

Ayes 23. Noes 51. Neutral 10.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Sir, I move—

'For the words "one member", the words "three members" be substituted, in item (11) of clause 15, Class III—Other Members.'

"I think, Sir, I ought to be able to know by now that even this amendment would be lost by the heavy odds of the Government against me. But still, Sir, I am undaunted. I shall face the issue. There was, as I said, no provision already existing in the draft Bill for any representation of those oriental studies called Arabic, Persian and Urdu. At the time when this was considered in the Select Committee, myself and some other friends thought that the Educational Association of Southern India may be given three representatives, but the Committee decided that only one representative would do. Even at that time the question was raised that I ought not to advocate the cause of the Muslims as such. I made it clear I did not advocate the cause of Mussalmans because they were followers of Islam. But I said in this Presidency, especially in the southern part of this Presidency, there ought not to be any other than a Muslim to represent Persian, Arabic and Urdu. Since a new University is to be started, it is just and fair that such faculties

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should be given representation. I do not say that Mussalmans should get representation simply because they are Mussalmans. The University is meant to further certain studies, certain arts and certain sciences. When that is the case, why not one very important and special branch of learning in oriental art, namely, Persian, Arabic and Urdu, be represented on the Senate? That is what I fought for. No doubt, in the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India there are a very few non-Mussalmans as well. But they do not count much. But constituted as the Association is, on further consideration myself and my colleagues as I already said, came to a different conclusion that it may not be advisable or desirable that the Muhammadan Educational Association should be given the representation that was given to it by the Select Committee. We said . . .

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will confine his remarks to his amendment to substitute 'three members' for 'one member'."

MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"I bow to your ruling, Sir. I therefore think that one will not be enough to represent really the interest which I have spoken about. In the Senate, when matters concerning this branch of oriental studies is taken up, there should be at least a seconder and a supporter, if not more. With that view, I wanted three members from the Mussalmans to represent that particular branch of learning. I therefore hope and appeal to my hon. Friends that they will be pleased to accept this amendment."

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I have great pleasure in seconding this amendment. I do not want to take much time of the House in doing so except to say that those who represent Islamic culture in Southern India are 7 per cent, and three out of sixty members would not be too much. Therefore, I think that much of representation should be conceded to our brethren, and I have great pleasure in seconding the amendment."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I do not think I can accept this amendment to raise the number to three. As you see in another item, the Sri Nandanar Kalvi Khazhagam has also been conceded only one member. As everybody knows, the depressed classes in this Presidency have far greater claims for representation than Mussalmans. I cannot therefore accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows:—

4-30
p.m.

Ayes.

1. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
2. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
3. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar
4. „ J. A. Saldanha.
5. „ Abdul Hamid Khan.
6. „ G. Harisarvottama Rao
7. „ K. V. R. Swami.
8. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
9. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
10. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
11. Mr. C. Obi Reddi.
12. „ A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.

13. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
14. „ A. Kaleswara Rao.
15. „ K. Koti Reddi.
16. „ L. K. Tulasiram.
17. „ C. Marudavanam Pillai.
18. „ C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
19. „ K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
20. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
21. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
22. Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.

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Noes.

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|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 24. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 25. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandiya Nadar. |
| 3. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 26. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 27. " S. Venkayya. |
| 5. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 28. The Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 29. Mr. W. E. Smith. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 30. " F. E. Corley. |
| 8. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 31. " W. O. Wright. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 32. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 10. " C. A. Souter. | 33. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 11. " S. H. Slater. | 34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 12. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 35. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 13. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 36. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 14. " V. Ch. John. | 37. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 15. " N. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 38. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 16. " J. Bheemayya. | 39. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 17. " R. Foulkes. | 40. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 18. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 41. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 19. " J. Kuppuswami. | 42. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 20. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 43. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Keddiyar. |
| 21. Mr. K. Krishnan. | 44. Rao Bahadur K. Sitaraina Reddi. |
| 22. " N. Siva Raj. | 45. " B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 23. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 46. Diwan Bahadur A. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |

Neutral.

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| 1. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur | 7. Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 2. Mr. Daniel Thomas. | 8. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 3. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 9. " Ramanath Goenka |
| 4. " S. Satyamurti. | 10. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 5. " K. Uppi Sahib. | 11. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 6. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 12. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri |

Ayes 22.

Noes 46.

Neutral 12.

The amendment was lost.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. Uppi Sahib just handed to me an amendment which runs thus: 'One Muhammadan member elected by the registered graduates.' Apart from its being very late, I think this amendment is covered by the two previous amendments already moved. The first amendment moved by Mr. Basheer Ahmad involved the substantial question as to which shall be the constituency, and the second amendment involved the question as to the number. Therefore, Mr. Uppi Sahib's motion is out of order."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, under item (12) I move

'For the words "teaching staff" substitute the words "those engaged in teaching, in any manner on the staff".'

"I do not propose to move the other amendments."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Sir, I move

'that under clause 15, to add a new item (15)

"One member from the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and one member from the Madras Chamber of Commerce".'

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[Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

“Sir, it is the usual practice to provide for representation of the Chambers of Commerce on the Senate of the University. The Madras University Act has a similar provision and the other Universities in India also have got similar provisions. So, in accepting this motion, the House will only be following the example adopted by other Universities. I hope the hon. the Minister will see his way to accept this amendment.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“I second it.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I have no objection to accept this amendment.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“May I raise this question, how is this member to jump from the Chamber of Commerce to the Senate of the Chidambaram University? It must be either by election or by nomination, or ex-officio. None of these methods is provided for. In view of the vote of this House this morning that Commerce may wait for some time, I hope my hon. Friend will not press his amendment. Again, Sir, I do not think that really we ought to disturb the balance of elected as against nominated members of the Senate, which we arrived at after very careful consideration in the Select Committee. I do not want to be hard on my Friend the Minister for Education, but he certainly places some of us who are following the Bill, in a very difficult position, when he suddenly gets up and says ‘I accept the amendment’ without giving the reasons for it. If my hon. Friend says that it ought to be by election from the Chamber of Commerce we may consider the position, because apart from the question whether Commerce ought to be represented on the whole—the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the South Indian Chamber of Commerce are both influential representative bodies—apart from anything else, if they were to elect a member from among themselves and send him to the Senate, it may be worth while. I do not know if you are going to allow any amendment at this stage to provide for the manner of election. But, the amendment, as it stands, I do submit, is too vague to be accepted by this House.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“Sir, it is very curious how my Friend wants separate representation for the Chambers of Commerce. This morning, Mr. Gopala Menon loyally supported the motion for excluding Commerce, but at the time of voting he deserted us by leaving the House. (Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed: Hear hear.) This House decided this morning by vote that commerce need not be taught there. What is the Chamber of Commerce to do there? What interests are going to be safeguarded by its being represented on the Senate? The University itself has nothing to do with Commerce. Commerce has not got any special interest there by way of literature. My submission is that it is a very small body which does not deserve any representation at this stage. If the course of Commerce is introduced later on, this House might give representation then to the Chambers of Commerce. They want two representatives in a body of 60. That will be over-representation. Another thing is the constituency also must be very small, and the interests are not in any way different from the interests of those persons who are likely to be on the Senate. So, I oppose the motion.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“I move to substitute the words ‘elected by’ for the word ‘from.’”

“Sir, I am one of those who regretted this morning the ruling out of commerce. I hope that better sense would prevail now at least.”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, if the hon. Member has your permission to move this amendment?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes ; as a constitutional one.

" I think the proper procedure to be adopted is that if any Member is to object for a new amendment being made he is to rise and say ' I object to the new amendment being made,' then the President will have to use his discretion either for or against it."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I say that the two people representing the Chambers will do all they can to introduce some studies about commerce and technology. After all, we do not want to be wedded completely to education experts only but to produce a number of business men—as the founder himself is a keen business man—in the University. I think this amendment is quite necessary. It will be the duty of the representative of commerce to advance interests and studies of commerce, trade and industries."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, I have very great pleasure in seconding the amendment, though this morning certain ideas were laid before us by the Member for the University and by the Finance Member as to the progress of the University. It was not contended that commerce must be ruled out altogether. On the other hand, it was pointed out that there was some room for commerce in the vague words ' professional studies and technology ' and also in the original purposes that was stated in clause 1. Therefore I feel that the presence of members of Commerce on this University Senate will be conducive to the early introduction of more modern subjects into the University."

4-45
p.m.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Mr. President, nothing grieves me more than the attitude of the hon. Minister for Education in connexion with the disposal of my amendment for increased representation for the Muhammadan Educational Association and the easy way in which he has accepted this amendment for giving two representatives for the Chambers of Commerce. Sir, by a vote of this House this morning the new University has been made, for the present or for a decade to come, a purely literary university which will teach nothing but humanities and arts. When that is the case I do not see any necessity for the Chambers of Commerce being represented there. Even the inclusion of the words ' Commerce and industry ' has been ruled out by this House. The hon. Minister stated that three members should not be given for a Muhammadan Educational Association, educationally backward, and representing a distinct culture which will persist through all time till eternity, and now he easily comes forward to give two members to the Chambers of Commerce ! What is the constitution of these Chambers ? What is their strength ? One has about 50 or 60 members on its rolls and the other has about 80. Why does the hon. Minister come forward and say that he would give two members for a body consisting of 60 members ? I do not see the rhyme or reason for this motion or for the Minister's willingness to accept it.

" I expect my hon. Friend from Chittoor to oppose this motion as he opposed my motion for giving representation to the Muhammadan Educational Association. With a membership of 60 what right have these Chambers for representation on a residential and unitary type of university which is going to teach nothing but arts and humanities ? Why do these Chambers want to send representatives to the University ? Further, what

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are these Chambers of Commerce? Are they taking any real interest in the advancement of this country? Have they started any industry in this Presidency? Have they entered into any useful activity except making money for themselves, individually, not even for the association? When that is the case why should this university which is purely a literary body teaching nothing but arts and humanities, should have representatives on it from the Chambers of Commerce? I strongly oppose this motion and appeal to my hon. Friends to agree with me that this is quite unnecessary, unwarranted and an abuse of the privilege of members to vote for this motion."

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I would not have arisen to make a speech but for the observations of my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmad. I have not yet lost hope of this university being converted into a scientific and industrial university. The Chambers of Commerce represent not only mere commerce in its narrow sense. They represent the industrial side. The Chambers of Commerce have been interesting themselves in the industrial development of the country, because there cannot be commerce without industry. I am sure that so long as technology is one of the subjects taught in the university and so long as there is the professional course, these representatives of the Chambers of Commerce will be of use in the development of this university in the right direction. With the assurance we have got and with the assurance I have got personally from the generous Founder, I am sure that technology and commerce will find courses of study very soon at Chidambaram. Therefore I would strongly support this amendment. I may point out to my hon. Friend that commerce and industry represent not particular sections like Muhammadans or Christians, but the interests of the millions of people and sums of money. They will represent vast economic interests of the people. Therefore I support this motion."

The amendment of Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar to the amendment of Mr. C. Gopala Menon was then put and carried and the amendment was made.

Mr. C. Gopala Menon's amendment as amended by Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar's amendment was then put and carried.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"Sir, I beg to move :

'Add the following as new item (16) :—

"(16) One member elected by the Madras Landholders Association, Madras.'"

"Sir, the Bill provides no representation of the landholders on the Senate of the University. The Andhra University Act and the Madras University Act have provided for the representation of the Landholders' Association. Such a provision would kindle the generosity of the landholding classes to finance the university to a great extent. It is true that Sir Annamalai Chettiyar has endowed this University with unprecedented generosity for which on behalf of the landholders I heartily and sincerely thank him. But an equally large sum if not more has to be invested by the State. The landholding classes expect the State to recognize their weight in the social scale. It is for these reasons this amendment has been proposed."

MR. RAMANATH GOENKA :—"I second the amendment. I should like to point out that when the Members of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Chamber of Commerce are going to be represented there even

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[Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA]

though they do not, like the Landholders' Association, take any interest in the educational advancement of the country, why should the Landholders' Association not get representation? Let the hon. Minister who agreed to the representation in the one case, also agree to this."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"I oppose this motion on the same grounds as I opposed the earlier motion and on some further grounds, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to confine himself to the 'further grounds.'"

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"Yes, Sir. The university is not going to make or have any faculty of agriculture. The Madras Landholders' Association can have no place there until the university opens a faculty of agriculture. What is this association? What is it doing? No one knows. The Chambers of Commerce came up for representation, so also this association comes up for representation. What is the interest this association is going to represent on the University bodies? That has not been mentioned. No case has been made out for representation and yet my hon. Friends are jubilant that there will be a representative of this association on the university Senate. No reason has been given for accepting this motion. I strongly oppose it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I am sure my hon. Friend, the Zamindar of Gollapalli, is sorry that our friend Mr. Ramanath Goenka seconded his amendment. Because, in seconding the motion Mr. Goenka paid rather a left-handed compliment to the landholders of this Presidency. Some of the landholders' representatives were there on the old Senate of the Madras University and they really took an active interest in the affairs of the university. When I was a member I think the landholders thought that their interests were safe in the hands of their fellow landholder. That may be one of the reasons why they want representation now. I remember the Zamindar of Chellapalli was regularly attending all the meetings of the Senate of the Madras University. So, I think when we give representation to the Chambers of Commerce there is no reason why we should deny it to the Madras Landholders' Association. I think I will accept the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote on this question."

The amendment was put and declared lost.

The hon. Dr. Subbarayan demanded a poll which was taken with the following results :—

Ayes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 11. Mr. S. H. Slater. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 12. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 13. " C. W. E. Cotton. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 14. " V. Ch. John. |
| 5. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 15. " Syed Tajudin Sahib. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 16. " J. Bheemayya. |
| 7. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 17. " R. Foulkes. |
| 8. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 18. " J. Kuppuswami. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 19. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. |
| 10. " C. A. Souter. | 20. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| | 21. " K. Krishnan. |
| | 22. " N. Siva Raj. |
| | 23. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |

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Ayes—cont.

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| 24. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 45. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. |
| 25. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. | 46. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 26. " Daniel Thomas. | 47. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 27. " S. Venkiah. | 48. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 28. The Zamindar of Singampatti. | 49. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 29. Mr. W. E. Smith. | 50. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 30. " F. F. Corley. | 51. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 31. Rajkumar S. N. Ilorai Raja. | 52. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 32. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 53. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 33. The Zamindar of Kallikota. | 54. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 34. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | 55. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 56. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 36. Mr. G. R. Premayya. | 57. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 37. " V. Ramjee Rao. | 58. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 38. " J. A. Saldanha. | 59. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 39. " K. V. R. Swami. | 60. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 40. " C. Obi Reddi. | 61. " B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 41. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. | 62. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 42. " K. Koti Reddi. | 63. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 43. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 64. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 44. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. S. Satyamurti. | 6. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 2. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 7. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 3. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 8. " K. K. Karant. |
| 4. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 9. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. |
| 5. " D. Narayana Raju. | 10. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |

Ayes 64. Noes 10.

The amendment was carried.

When the counting was going on Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar asked: "Sir, before we disperse, may we have some idea of the duration of the Council?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Will the hon. the Leader of the House be able to make a statement about it?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Sir, I have only to say that, if the items of business that we are now engaged in are not finished to-morrow, I think that they may stand over to the next meeting and that the House need not meet again on Monday because I understand most of hon. Members will be going away for the holiday on Saturday and will prefer not to return on Monday."

(A voice:—When will be the next meeting?)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.